L. P. Fisher

The Yolo Democrat

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WOODLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards in this Directory, two lines, Daily and Weekly, $1 per month; or in advance $10 a year.

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE, office at Elston & White's Drug Store, Galbraith's Block.

DR. GEO. H. JACKSON, office over Webber's Drug store, west side of Express Office.

DR. THOS. ROSS, Physician and Surgeon, office at Proctor's Drug Store.

DR. A. STRONG, Physician and Surgeon, office at Proctor's Drug Store.

DR. A. B. MERRITT, Physician and Surgeon, office at Proctor's Drug Store.

DR. B. H. PIERSON, Physician and Surgeon, office at Proctor's Drug Store.

DR. W. T. LUCAS, office over Webber's Drug store, one door west of Express Office.

C. E. PINKHAM, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, office over Bank of Woodland.

PRATHER & HOLMES, Dentists, office up stairs Bank Building.

DR. L. WELGES, German Physician, office and res. First st., first house south of Main.

DR. I. N. HODGEN, Practical Dentist, Room 2 (up stairs), Excelsior Block.

DR. A. N. DICK, Practical Dentist, office over Webber's drug store.

VARIOUS MANUFACTURERS.

WOODLAND FLOURING MILL, J. P. Rhodes, N. W. cor. First and Court streets.

P. KRELLENBERG, Furniture Dealer and Manufacturer, S. W. cor. Main and Third.

MRS. T. C. POCKMAN, Shirt Manufacturer, Masonic Block, East Woodland.

RAG CARPET MANUFACTORY, west of Rupley's Corners, south side Main street.

J. K. SMITH, General Furniture Dealer, College Block, near Railroad street.

BROOM MANUFACTORY, L. Carpenter. Rue building, near Exchange Hotel.

H. P. MARTIN, Patent Stone Manufacturer and Marble Works, cor. Main and 3d sts.

DRUGGISTS AND JEWELERS.

C. W. PROCTOR, Drugs, Paints, Perfumery, etc., one door east of Porter's Grocery.

ELSTON & WHITE, Drugs, Paints, Stationery, Perfumery, etc., Galbraith's Block.

MACK WEBBER, Drugs, Medicines, Perfumeries, etc., one door west of Express Office.

G. W. GREEN, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Stationery, Toys, etc., College Block.

L. MACHEFERT, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc., one door east of Porter's grocery.

C. S. GRAY, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, in C D Morin's Store, opp Express Office.

BARBERS AND BATH ROOMS.

PETER HUMMEL, Shaving 25 cents, Haircutting 25 cents, opp. Fashion Stables.

EMILE DINZLER, Fashionable Barber; Haircutting 25c, Shampooing 25c. College Block.

BATH ROOMS AND BARBER SHOP, WM. Knox, one door east of Craft House.

JAKE SCOTT, Pioneer Barber, one door east of Frazer & Co's butcher shop.

MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS.

MISS MILLIE ROBINSON, Fashionable Dressmaking, at Green's, College block.

MRS. WEBBER, Fashionable Dressmaker in all styles, over Nickelsburg's store.

MRS. H. U. OGBURN, Millinery in the latest modes, one door east of Pendegast & Co.

MRS. M. C. CURTIS, Dressmaking, also Candies, etc., east of Postoffice.

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO., Fashionable Milliners, College Block, Main street.

WAGON-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, &c

R. B. JOHNSON all kinds of Blacksmithing, opposite Tackney House.

PERRY & HARRIS, Blacksmiths and Machinists, First street, south of Bank.

J. SOVEREIGN, Wagon Maker and Blacksmith; shop on First street, north of Main.

DUNPHY & STOCKING, Blacksmiths, Horseshoers, etc., opp. Exchange Hotel.

B. F. READY, Blacksmith, Horseshoer, etc. southeast corner Main and Second streets.

DIETZ & KNOX, Carriage and Wagon Makers, iron work, etc., cor. 1st and Main.

P. FITZGERALD, Blacksmithing and Horseshoeing, Main street, opp. Tackney House.

A. WEAVER, Wagon and Carriage Maker, Blacksmithing, etc., east of Wash'n Hall.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

J. G. SCHWALM, Groceries and Provisions, opposite Washington Hall.

J. L. EATON, Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., cor. Main and Third sts.

T. J. ADAMS, Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., Main street, near Second.

J. H. EATON & SON, Grocers and Provision Dealers, Fruits, etc., Galbraith's Block.

A. D. PORTER & CO., Groceries, Provisions, Gen'l Family Supplies, Craft House Block.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAILY AND WEEKLY DEMOCRAT, Wm. Saunders, Ed'r & Pub'r, Freeman's block.

YOLO MAIL, W. W. Theobalds, Editor and Publisher, office in Burns' block.

DEPUE & CO., Compilers "Illustrated History of Yolo County," Excelsior Block.

WOODLAND WATER WORKS, J. W. Peek, southeast cor. Main and 4th streets.

FRANK DURSTON, Bill Poster and Advertising Agent, P. O. box 152.

NEWS DEPOT, E. Berg, Papers, Periodicals, from all parts the world, op. Capital Hotel.

WOODLAND GAS WORKS, J. D. Stephens Pres't, F. M. Brown Supt., 4th and Main.

WOODLAND POULTRY YARD, Mrs. C. H. Sprague, east of Railroad Depot.

PUGET SOUND LUMBER YARDS, A. Powell manager, near railroad.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND PAINTERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, J. W. King, every style of Photograph, over Porter & Co.

PORTABLE PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY. W. J. Vandiveer, Exchange Hotel corner.

E. HOERNLEIN, House, Sign and Carriage Painter, south side Main, bet. 2d and 3d sts.

J. H. HARTSON, House and Sign Painter, Washington Hall building.

ATTORNEYS, NOTARIES, ETC.

E. R. BUSH, Attorney-at-Law and Searcher of Records, office in Court House.

C. H. GAROUTTE Attorney-at-Law, office in Court House.

W. B. TREADWELL, Attorney-at-Law, office at Court House.

J. C. BALL, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, office over Bank of Woodland.

C. P. SPRAGUE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office in Bank building.

JOHN LAMBERT, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, over C. S. Frost's office.

C. S. FROST, Attorney and Conveyancer, Land Agt., one door west of Express office.

S. G. HARPER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Harper's building, up stairs.

F. E. BAKER, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Room 1, Excelsior Block.

MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT, Att'ys and Counsellors at Law, Excelsior Block.

P. H. SIBLEY, Attorney-at-Law and Justice of the Peace; office in Town Hall.

GEORGE ALFORD, Town Marshal and General Collector, office in Town Hall.

WARREN POWERS, Constable for Cache Creek Township, office in Town Hall.

NIGHT-WATCHMAN and Police Officer, Wm. Coulter, headquarters at Town Hall.

BANK, INSURANCE, LAND & GRAIN

BANK OF WOODLAND, Money Loaned and Exchange drawn, cor. Main and First.

THOMAS & HUNT, Buy and Store grain, etc. office in Excelsior Block.

LAUGENOUR & BROWNELL, Dealers in Grain, Wool, etc., in Express office.

GEORGE D. FISKE, Life, Accident and Fire Insurance, Land Agency, etc., P. O. block.

HARLAN & STEPHENS, Dealers in Grain, Wool, etc., office, rear of Bank of Woodl'd.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS, W. F. Moses agent, one door west of Bank.

TAILORS AND SHOEMAKERS.

BENOIT BROS., Fashionable Merchant Tailors, north side Main, west of Railroad st.

J. A. BUTZ, Fashionable Merchant Tailor, College Block.

L. ZIRKER, Merchant Tailor, Repairer, etc., College Block.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, Wm. Williams, one door west of Adams' Grocery.

C. MILLER, Boot and Shoemaker, two doors east of Postoffice.

JOHN ZECHER, Boot and Shoemaker, next door to Knox's Barber shop.

J. G. HUDSON, Boot and Shoemaker, southwest corner Main and Railroad streets.

A. STAMPEHL, Boot and Shoemaker, a few doors east of Washington Hall.

VARIETY STORES.

WOODLAND VARIETY STORE, Geo. C. St. Louis, Stationery, Toys, etc., opp. College.

VARIETY STORE, Mrs. P. Hafky, Groceries, Tobacco, Toys, etc., north side of Main st.

UNCLE JOE LABUSIER, Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Tobacco, etc., opposite Postoffice.

J. C. O'CONNOR, Stationery, Candies, Nuts, Tobacco, etc., next door to Fashion Stables.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

R. FORRESTER, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Crockery, etc., opposite Postoffice.

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO., Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, etc., Freeman's Block.

A. ALEXANDER, Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, etc., White House.

CHARMAK & LEVY, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Groceries, etc., Excelsior Block.

GOSLINER & CO., Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hosiery, etc., Bank Building.

S. T. PENDEGAST & CO., Boots and Shoes, Clothing, etc., north side of Main street.

PLANING MILLS & LUMBER YARDS.

PLANING MILLS, Caldwell Bros. Prop's, also Contractors, etc., near Water Works.

RAILROAD PLANING MILLS, H. D. White, Wood and Iron work, Main st. near Depot.

PIONEER LUMBER YARDS, R. H. Newton & Co., corner Court and Railroad streets.

HARNESS-MAKERS, ETC.

T. J. PRIOR, Harness Maker and Dealer in Harness and Saddle Materials, Prior's bdg.

L. DIETZ, Harness, Saddles, Robes, Whips, etc., Dietz & Burns' block.

S. B. RELYEA, Carriage Trimmer, etc., shop next door east of Town Hall.

D. TOBIAS & BRO., Harness Makers, etc., south side Main, near Railroad street.

CARPENTERS AND PLASTERERS.

CARSON & GLENN, Architects and Builders, shop in White's Planing Mill, near R.R.

A. STAMP, Carpenter, Housebuilder, etc., Washington Hall building.

J. C. NEFF, Plastering, Kalsomining, etc., residence on Railroad street.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES, Pockman & Smith, First street, north of Main.

CITY LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLES, Uncle Henry, opposite Exchange Hotel.

ELDORADO LIVERY STABLES, T. C. Pockman, Main street, near Third.

FASHION LIVERY AND FEED STABLES. Marders & Lawson, cor. Main and RR. sts.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, ETC.

H. B. WOOD, Shelf and Heavy Hardware Farming Tools, Wagons, etc., Main street.

F. S. FREEMAN & CO., Hardware, Farming Implem'ts, Machinery, etc., College Block.

H. KUHN & BRO., Stoves, Tin and Water Pipe Fitting, Pumps, etc., College Block.

C. D. MORIN, Stoves, Tinware, Water Tanks, Gas and Water Pipes, opp. Express Office.

C. F. GRISWOLD, Stoves, Tinware, Gas and Water Pipes, Pumps, etc., near Postoffice.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

CAPITAL HOTEL, John Tackney, Proprietor, corner Main and First streets.

CRAFT HOTEL, J. I. McConnell, Proprietor, Main street, bet. First and Railroad streets.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE, M. H. Torrence, Main, between Second and Third streets.

TACKNEY HOUSE, John Tackney, Prop'r, West Main street, opp. Catholic Church.

HELVETIA HOTEL, F. Burge, Proprietor. south side of Main, and west of R.R. sts.

FRENCH RESTAURANT, B. Dennery, Proprietor, two doors west of Express Office.

PALACE RESTAURANT, Mrs. M. Davidson, Proprietor, Main street, opp. College.

WM. RAWSON, Private Boarding House Masonic Block, East Main street.

BUTCHERS, BAKERS, ETC.

YOLO MARKET, Frazer & Co., old stand, north side of Main, bet. 1st and 2d streets.

WOODLAND BAKERY, Otto Schluer, Proprietor, First st., north of Capital Hotel.

WOODLAND MEAT MARKET, Barnes & Co., a few doors west of Postoffice.

YOLO (Branch) MARKET, Frazer & Co., southeast corner Main and Railroad sts.

AUGUST DIEUDOMIE, Fish and Game Market, third door east of Postoffice.

SALOONS, BREWERIES, ETC.

YOLO BREWERY, Schuerley & Miller, Proprietors, west Main street, north side.

WOODLAND BREWERY, Wirth Brothers, Lincoln Avenue, west end.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUORS, L. Dreyfus, opposite Express Office.

PACIFIC SALOON, C. Seiber, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., next to Pendegast & Co.

DINZLER'S SALOON & LUNCH HOUSE, Adam Dinzler, S. E. cor. 2d and Court sts.

CACHE CREEK SALOON, Thomas Pierce, Liquors, Cigars, west of Fashion Stables.

HARRY GALLIHER, Eagle Saloon, Burns and Dietz Block, Main street.

A. DEHLIER, San Francisco Beer, Wines and Liquors, opposite Capital Hotel.

LASKY'S SALOON, I. Lasky, Wines, Cigars and Liquors, College Block.

PIONEER SALOON, W. W. Woods, Wines, Liquors, etc., opposite Postoffice.

ABE'S, Abe Morris, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Main street, opposite Postoffice.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE SALOON, Voorhees & Berry, next to Capital Hotel.

CAPITAL HOTEL SALOON, John Tackney, Wines, Liquors, etc., in Hotel building.

GOLDEN EAGLE SALOON, John Moore, Wines, etc., next Wood's Hardware Store.

CRAFT SALOON, C. Barr, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, east end of Craft Hotel.

STEGALL'S OLD CORNER, H. Stegall, Wines, etc., northeast cor. Main and RR. sts.

FASHION SALOON, Wilcox & Sproul, Wines, etc., northwest cor. Main and RR. streets.

SWISS SALOON, C. Bush, Wine, Beer and Cigars, Washington Hall.

EXCHANGE SALOON, A. W. Tucker, adjoining American Exchange Hotel.

EMPIRE SALOON, Geo. W. Bentley, Cor. Second and Main streets.

WOODLAND WINERY, J. Q. A. Clark, Proprietor, opp. Water Works, east Main st.

MUSIC AND MUSIC TEACHERS.

THE ELLIS BAND, L. Ellis, Leader; Brass and String Music furnished on application.

JOHN A. APPERSON, Teacher of Brass and String Music, one door west of Postoffice.

Churches, Societies, Etc.

Christian Church, Railroad street south of Main; services Sunday morning and evening, and Thursday evening.

Congregational, First street south of Main; services Sunday morning and evening, and Thursday evening.

Methodist Episcopal, West Main street, south side; services Sunday morning and evening, and Thursday evening.

Catholic, West Main street, north side; services Sundays and Holydays.

Baptist, at Washington Hall, West Main street; services Sunday morning.

Seventh-Day Adventists Third street south; services Saturday morning, and Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Hesperian College—J N Pendegast, President, J K Smith, Secretary. Faculty—Profs. A M Elston, R A Grant, F A Pedlar, W C Ridgway, I Brown; Miss Elma Edwards, Music Teacher.

Public School, J W Goin, Principal: Assistants, Miss Bettie Woods, Mrs. Pedlar, Mrs Dexter, Miss M E Freeman, Miss Genoa Lawson, Mrs Grant, Mrs DeLong and Miss J M Kean.

Public Library, opposite Capital Hotel. Mrs L F Craft, Secretary; open every evening.

F & A M, Hall East Main street between 3d and 4th.

R A M, meet at Masonic Hall 1st Wednesday in each month.

Odd Fellows' Hall over Bank of Woodland; meet Saturday night.

Good Templars, Hall West Main street, south side; meet Wednesday evening.

A O U W, meet in Odd Fellows Hall Tuesday evening.

O K S B, (Jewish) meet Sunday at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Knights of Pythias meet Monday evening at Good Templars Hall.

Turn Verein, Turners Hall, meet 1st Wednesday in each month.

Ladies Relief Society, Mrs A Alexander, President; Mrs. W. W. Brownell, Vice-President; Mrs. C. W. Bush, Treasurer; Mrs. Dr. Parramore, Secretary.

Woodland Fire Company, No 1, W F Moses Foreman, L Chase engineer.

Cemetery Association, Jason Watkins President, J K Smith Secretary.

Woodland Race Course, — Parker manager. Postoffice, L Walker P M.

Telegraph Office, Postoffice building, R A Fitzgerald operator.

Railroad Agent, E Valentine; residence at the Depot.

County and Town Officers.

S. C. Denson, Distrct Judge Sixth Judicial District for Yolo Co.—Regular Terms, January, May and September.

E R Bush, County and Probate Judge.

John Lambert, Joint Senator for Yolo and Solano.

W M DeWitt, Assemblyman.

Supervisors—S N Mering, J C Smith, Wm Sims, R F Hester, R H Newton.

Carey Barney, Sheriff; John E. Maltby, Under Sheriff.

D M Burns, Clerk and Auditor.

R W Megowan, Recorder.

C H Garoutte, District Attorney.

A C Kean, Treasurer,

R H Beamer, Assessor.

H B Pendegast, Supt. Public Schools.

James E R O'Farrell, County Surveyor.

S L Monday, Public Administrator.

P Krellenberg, Coroner.

County Hospital—Physician, Thomas Ross, Warden, B F Harlan.

Town Trustees—Jas Viers, John M Rhodes, A Nickelsburg, Otto Schluer, Christ Sieber; A Nicklesburg, Town Clerk.

City Attorney—W B Treadwell.

Marshal—George Alford.

Policemen—Wm Coulter and Del Simmons.

Justice of the Peace—P H Sibley.

Constables—Warren Powers, S M Norton.

Public Halls—Central, Hall, Geo D Fiske manager; Washington Hall, W W Porter proprietor; Turn Verein Hall, Otto Schluer manager.

ED. MARSHALL. J. CRAIG. W. H. GRANT.

MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.

Special attention to Patent Suits and Probate Cases. Excelsior Block, Woodland. apldw

CREED HAYMOND. DARWIN C. ALLEN.

HAYMOND & ALLEN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J street, Sacramento. myl8w

J. C. BALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY,

OFFICE—Over Bank of Woodland, Main street, Woodland, Cal. apl8w

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,

Office, one door west of Express Office; Residence, Second St., between Lincoln and Oak Avenues. myldw

DR. W. T. LUCAS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, over Thomas & Bidwell's Store, Main Street, Woodland. myldw

E. R. BUSH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Searcher of Records and Conveyancer. Office in Court House, Woodland, Cal. myldw

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, And Notary Public.

Practices in District and Supreme Courts. Office in Excelsior Block, Woodland. myldw

DR. A. STRONG,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office, at Proctor's Drug Store, Woodland. Calls promptly responded to at all hours. mhldw

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Office at Proctor's Drug Store. Residence, College Street, fourth house south of Main. mylw

L. WELGES, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

(*Deutscher Arzt, Wundarzt und Geburtshelfer.*)

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—First house on First, South of Main Street. mh3w

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE.

DAVISVILLE, May 14th, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The struggle is over. The new Constitution has been adopted, and will, in due course of time, become the organic law of the State. Its supporters are still elated with the unwholesome triumph, while its opponents are correspondingly depressed, and dubious as to future benefits (not) likely to accrue under its guidance.

Now that the Rubicon is passed, what next? Already the cry comes from the victors, to organize a Constitutional party. The claim is put forward that men must be elected in harmony with the new ideas advanced in the novel instrument; to carry out and perfect the provisions contained therein, and make them operate in the spirit and manner contemplated by its fatuitous constructors; to pass laws in consonance therewith, and to elect a judiciary whose interpretations should be in unison with the intent of the laws there made. I, too, believe this is right and proper, and would urge upon every adherent to the new Constitution his paramount duty of severing all past party connections, so as to accomplish the object set forth. It would be unfair and unwise to place the ambiguous instrument in the hands of those who distrust the wisdom of the change; first, because they could not do justice to the new order of things, and second, they *could* do justice to themselves. Those who were antagonistic to the adoption of the new Constitution thought that it would work very serious injury to the material interests of the State, and they are still of the same opinion. Let the new Constitutionalists take the responsibility; let them elect their own instruments to analyze and carry out the provisions of the miscarriage they have adopted; then if any good should come from it, they will justly be entitled to all the praise. If, on the other hand, it should prove injurious to the State; if other and more agrarian views are put into the laws of the commonwealth, the responsibility will be equally plain, and rest upon its supporters. And when the people regain their senses and begin to cast reckonings, they will not be at a loss to know to whom they are indebted for the calamities that follow. They may then see that a certain active new Constitution man was influenced by a desire to be elected Sheriff of Yolo County; another by a desire to be Superior Judge; another by a desire to be Joint-Senator or Railroad Commissioner; nd so on to the office of Assessor, Recorder, and all the other various positions. These offices are the mess of pottage for which these men have been selling themselves, and the facts will appear before two years shall have elapsed. To all well disposed citizens of Yolo County, when such time does arrive, and this mess of pottage brigade becomes known to the honest people who have been lead from various causes to support the new Constitution, relying upon the representations of these men, they will be buried by popular condemnation to such a depth in the marsh of infamy that nothing short of the trumpet of resurrection will recall them to life. The short term of official life vouched to them will but show how cheaply they parted with their manhood. The farmer will, perhaps, realize before the present crop is cleared and marketed, the beauties of the new theories. By the first of January, 1880, all the debtor class of the community will begin to taste the fruits of the immaculate conception. The working man will, in the general stagnation and want of employment after the harvest is over, have ample time to enjoy the pleasures of an elegant and enforced leisure, and whe[illegible] next Legislature convenes, the conser[illegible] portion of the populace that now m[illegible] under the triumphant banner, will [illegible] an opportunity to weep and ponder over the ebullition of communistic doctrines that will be advanced in their name. They will then see the new Constitution men whom they sent to the Senate and Assembly—men in whom they reposed implicit confidence, and felt a respect for—moulded with the communistic mass like clay.

I advise you, gentlemen of the pro-Constitutionalist idea, to organize at once. Make hay while the sun shines. Seize all the offices at the next election, for your reign is brief; the people will soon return to their senses, and you to your well-merited obscurity.

Credit should be given, however, where it properly belongs. It is an indisputable fact that to the Workingmen of California the new Constitution owes its success, whether they acted wisely or well in the premises for their own interests, time, and time only, can determine, but in any case they should not be deprived of the fruits of their conquest. All honor, then, to Dennis Kearney, who has refused to recognize the claims of the case-hardened sinners, apostate Republicans and Democrats, weather-cock politicians, and remnants of the old Know-nothing party, who always scorned the working man, styled him the sub-strata or mud-sill of society, and who now have the audacity to come forward and endeavor to filch from him the results of his labor, with the flimsy pretence that *they* were the true champions of his cause.

JAS. ONEAL.

FALLS DOWN BEFORE IT.

Reference was made recently by the DEMOCRAT to the fact that the *Mail* came out last week non-committal on the new Constitution, as it had been all through the campaign, whereat the last issue of that delectable sheet waxed very irate and gave our Reporter the benefit of half a column of its choicest mixture—a little truth, more falsehood, but mostly Billingsgate vituperation and slang. The same issue also offers itself upon the new Constitution altar, (that's the popular side you know), and tries to talk in its favor so that it may obtain the patronage of its supporters and devotees. Consistency and truthfulness are always to be admired, but fawning sycophancy is at all times despicable.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, May 17.—The wheat market excited much interest and attention the past week. Fine rains have dispelled fears of drouth, and warm pleasant days succeeding have put prices down considerably from the high figures—for this season—which they reached and maintained for a few days. A large amount of grain is moving out at present, and receipts here are comparatively small, which tends to raise prices.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

The Ravage of the Spring Fever in Congress—Gallery Goddesses—The Sisters, Aunts and Cousins of Statesmen—Pictorial Editorial—Mass Meeting at Lincoln Hall—The Y. M. C. A. Exclude Bob Ingersoll—What Fred. Douglass Thinks of the Exodus—Republican Caucus—The Lodd-Eaton bill to be Opposed, etc., etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6th, 1879.

Congress has the spring fever, and will soon have the fever and ague. Adjournments are frequent and protracted. When in session the individual legislator sits listlessly before his little desk dreaming, perhaps, of the time when he was a bright, intelligent school-boy, or gazing heavenward toward the galleries, wondering why the bedizened ladies above, the gallery goddesses, fail to excite the devotion, the enthusiasm, the romance of little divinities with whom, years ago, he exchanged furtive glances and apples in the school room. Alas! said Charles Lamb, as he passed the play ground of a boy's school, it makes me sad to think those fine youths will soon grow up to be frivolous members of parliament. There are some ladies in Washington who ought to be pretty well acquainted with the legislative history of their country; they have, to my knowledge, displayed their exquisite paraphernalia from the galleries almost daily for six consecutive sessions. Then there are others who come only on occasions. The occasions are when their Hon. husband, or father, or brother, or uncle is to make his greatest effort.

"Thy voice is heard in rolling drums,
That beat to battle, where he stands;
Thy face across his fancy comes,
And gives the battle to his hands.
A moment, while the trumpets blow,
He sees his brood about thy knee;
The next, like fire he meets the foe,
And strikes him dead for thine and thee."

It is remarkable, if true, that some star-eyed woman is at the bottom of all this. The desire to make himself attractive to the feathered coquette incites the first songster to split his tuneful throat, and Darwin argues that it is the same force that causes Mr. Garfield to trill rev-o-lu-tion. Well, it beats Kelly's moter, the electric light, and the latest improvement in churns!

If the editor of this paper has relaxed his rule not to admit trash to his columns, the reader has discovered ere this that I have not much to write about this week. It is not my fault that there is no news. If I had my way there would be a congressional, a cabinet, and a social sensation every day; but then, I fancy, the monotony of emphasis would soon become as monotonous as the monotony of cadence. Monotony is monotony, whether it is altissimo or inferno.

The veto thunderclap has almost ceased to reverberate, and the *pros* and *cons* are staggering hither and thither trying to brace for the next bout. The Democratic papers of the city are trying the effect of pictorial editorials. The *Post* has a ballot-box supported by bayonets, and the *Sunday Gazette* has a large prophetic wood cut, representing the polls in 1880 guarded by soldiers with a Provost Marshal endorsing tickets, and permitting only those whom he pleases to vote. The picture in the *Gazette* is much the finer and more artistic of the two. Can it be that the public is becoming tired of political literature, such as it is, and is craving the grosser, more palpable expression of caricature? By looking at a picture we take in the whole story at a glance, without an eternal procession of words, words, words, and our brain, if we have any, is rested. Apropos of newspapers—do you know that you can buy the large New York dailies and the Philadelphia *Times* cheaper in Washington than you can in the cities where they are published? I buy these papers sometimes for two cents. The news-boys become overstocked, or "stuck," as they call it, almost every day, and are compelled to unload at a sacrifice. Washingtonians are forced to read papers published elsewhere to learn what goes on in Congress, and in their own city.

Last night there was a mass meeting at Lincoln Hall, in sympathy with the Kansas colored emigrants. Speeches were made by Senators Windham, George C. Gorham and others. A characteristic letter was read from Bob Ingersoll, saying that he would gladly have accepted the invitation to address his fellow-citizens at Lincoln Hall, but for the fact that the controllers of that building had passed a resolution denying him the privilege of speaking within its sacred walls, but that he enclosed $100 to aid a little so great a cause. But Fred. Douglass has been making speeches on the opposite side of the question, and employing all the powers of his remarkable eloquence to persuade his co-colonists to remain where they are. He told them at Baltimore that they were tropical plants and that he could think of no more melancholy and inharmonious picture than a nigger in a snow bank.

A caucus of Republican members of Congress was held last night to consider what action should be taken by the Republicans on the bill introduced yesterday "to prohibit military interference at elections." There was a free expression of views by Senators Edmunds, Conkling, ex-Secretary Robeson, Hawley and others. Mr. Conkling held that the presentation of this measure in advance of appropriations was a scheme to coerce the President, and differed not in effect from the rider that had been attached to the vetoed bill, and, right or wrong the measure should be resisted on that ground. It was resolved that it was the sense of the caucus that the bill should be defeated. It is expected that the Democrats will endeavor to pass the bill without debate, but the Republicans will contend for time to argue its measures, and for an opportunity to offer amendments.

C. A. S.

Buried Alive.

EASTON, (Pa.), May 17.—John and Robert Boas, miners, were buried a hundred feet beneath the surface this morning by the caving of an ore-washing pond.

NEW YORK LETTER.

BY A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, May 5, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The Talmadge case is virtually dead, few take more than a passing interest in its demise. It matters little how the Presbytery decide in the Doctor's case; he may be expelled, reprimanded or pardoned; he will preach as he has ever done, the most sensational of sermons, to a crowded Tabernacle. But in place of his trial, New Yorkers have found a fresh subject for thought, and one which will ever rank high in the list of causes celebre. I refer to the arrest and examination of young Merritt, cashier of the Metropolitan Hotel, and "Nephew to his Uncle," the collector of the port of New York, at the instigation of a young negro sailor, who charges him with defrauding, or rather stealing a $50 note which the sailor Williams asked Merritt to change, late on Wednesday night, a week ago. I know the facts in the case are familiar to your readers, but a resume may present some new facts and show how easy a man's reputation, however well established, may be wrecked in this great cosmopolitan beehive of commercial progress, by any rogue possessing brains enough to weave a web of circumstances, tell a straight, plausible story, and stick to it.

Knowing the sailor wished to carry a $50 bill to his old mother, the paymaster gave him one together with smaller notes on his discharge from the Navy. Wednesday morning he paid a colored washerwoman, named Brown, so he says and she testifies, what purported to be $1.50, but which late on the following Saturday night—and after a visit from the amanuensis to the collector, who examined the sailor's private papers and accounts in the presence of a white woman named Hopcroft, who swears she burned them after he had gone—she discovered to be $50.00, and at night he appeared before Merritt and asked change for a bill. Merritt says it was a $1.00 bill, but the sailor raised an outcry that he was being robbed of $50. He was thereupon put out of the hotel, but refused to go away until a policeman hearing him, came up and arrested accuser and accused. After a hearing of the case these are the points which are agitating New Yorkers: Is Merritt innocent or guilty—and how can it be proved? Is Williams a conspirator—and how can it be shown? If he desired to carry home a $50 bill, why did he get it changed? When accused by the boy, why did not Merritt ask some hotel employe, in the presence of a stranger, to examine the cash drawer and his person, as he was asked to do? What necessity was there for the Collector's private servant to go unattended to the washerwoman's house, examine another man's papers without an order from Court? Why did Mrs. Hopcroft burn Williams' papers, left with Mrs. Brown for safe keeping? How is it that Mrs. Brown put on her specs, examined the bill Williams paid her, said it was one dollar, yet late Saturday night discovered it was a $50 bill? Is New York's Collector a high minded, honorable gentleman, or a suborner and perjurer? and are all young Merritt's friends believers in his guilt and trying to shield him by the above course; or is Williams only a smart and clear-headed rogue who, spending or losing his bill, concluded to "set up a job" on the cashier, and having brains is carrying the thing through with a reckless disregard of consequences? The case has gone to the Grand Jury; Merritt is on $1,500 bail; Williams is in the House of Detention, to remain how long, no man knoweth. I fear public opinion is decidedly against Merritt; and his uncle must be blamed for this. He did a very unwise thing to send his amanuensis to the washerwoman's house. If he had not gone, and the bill had then been found, young Merritt would have been cleared. As it is, her story of the discovery is not believed, and the collector himself will have hard work to prove he is not guilty of subornation.

The subject of freight ratio is always of interest to many of your readers, and it has lately received a new impetus from a Wall Street "scrimmage" between a Mr. Tugman, member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and Mr. Hurst, agent of the National line of steamers. It seems Tugman contracted with Hurst for the delivery of 1000 tons of freight, the shippers or consignees to pay charges at regular rates, and Hurst to pay Thugman 50 per cent. as his commission, which he failed to do, entailing a lawsuit, a street fight, and an airing of secrets. When rogues fall out it is possible but doubtful that honest men may get their dues.

It has ever been claimed by the companies in all their wars with one another, that fourth-class [fre]ight could not be carried from Chicago to New York for less than 40 cents per 100 pounds, and leave a margin for profit. They should add, and pay 50 per cent. as a commission to brokers, thus robbing the shippers of just that amount. I know the practice of all large shippers is to receive what is politely called a rebate; but this must of necessity work to the disadvantage of all shipppers who cannot control what is called a pool; yet even in this sort of an agreement both the large forwarders and the railroads cut each other's throats—for they never keep promises to one another. Individual rates are made with individual shippers with a total disregard all published tariffs. I have known of at least three shippers of grain, flour and pork products to get every car load of freight from Chicago and Milwaukee at 25 cents per 100 pounds when all others were charged all prices from 25 cents to 40. I have known railroads to form pools and violate the agreement before the ink was dry on the paper. Yet these diminutions in profit are made up by the universal practice of reducing already underpaid employes from 10 to 20 percentum; but the salaries of the officers are never touched. They require all they get, and want more, to enable them to wine, dine and junket one another to their hearts' content. The men who do the work and have the brains are the ones who must suffer that the figure-heads may eat, drink and be merry.

About two years ago there lived a railroad agent who was noted for "impartiality" and a habit of "talking through his nose." Regulating salaries was his strong point—after this fashion: If he had a man getting $80 who was worth $100, and another who received $72 and was worth $20, he would take $4 per month from the $80-man and give it to the $72-chap, careless of the amount of work each did or their ability; and this he called "ekalizing" things! But I noticed he never docked the agent's perquisites for the benefit of the porter—why?

A figure-head in the United States, above all other countries, is better paid and treated than a man of brains. I don't believe there are two railroad presidents who can work out a tariff of rates on the basis of percentage in miles! Nor do I believe if obliged, they could execute one in ten of the 1000 commands they are ever ready to give. So much, however, for the value of a name.

The Disciples of Temperance and the Law and Order Association of Newark, N. J., have "backed water," and once more the "side doors" to saloons and beer gardens are open on Sunday. When the habitual violators of the law clubbed together and said *all* the laws must be executed or none, they caught many church-goers and temperance men in the toils. No shaving, no Sunday papers, no milk, no horse-cars or carriages, and even no walking, except to and from church or on an errand of mercy or necessity, was too much for them, and they gracefully retired while drinkers once more "smiled," and all is serene.

The new ten-dollar government certificates are being demanded faster than they can be furnished, and they are being taken by the poorer classes, the ones who have ever cried "wolf." Over $1,300,000 taken at the Post Office alone, and yet there is no money in the country.

VIOLA.

ADVICE TO DEMOCRATS.

WOODLAND, May 16th, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—History repeats itself and the consequences at different periods are much the same. We have just passed through a very exciting and important election. I do not care to dwell upon the merits of the one side or the other, but rather to look at the consequences.

There is a feeling among the conservative supporters of the new Constitution tending toward the formation of a Constitutional Party. They are urged on by the jeers, ridicule and opposition of the Republican press. This conservative element being largely Democratic, would by such a course weaken the Democratic party in this State. Do you know that we as a party in this State are in much the same condition and position that we occupied as a party in the United States in the Fall of 1860? Now let us recall that page of history and see if I am right. We had then control of the United States; and we lost it by a division of our party, as we can do to-day by taking such a course. There were at that time five parties; The Northern Democrats under Douglas, he Southern Democrats under Breckenridge, the Union and Constitutional under Bell, and the Abolition and Republican parties combined under Lincoln. We have as radical an element to-day in the Workingmen's party as we then had in the Abolition party. There is, of course, a difference in issues. The Abolition party worshipped the negro as a god, and the W. P. C. hate the Chinaman as a devil. The Union and Constitutional party of that day is represented by the Conservatives of to day, many of whom have long been connected with the Democratic party. The Democrats and the Republican parties are the same to-day that they were then.

Now you can see how we lost the balance of power nineteen years ago by a division in our own and a closer alliance in the Republican party. Fellow Democrats it is time that you were learning from experience, when it has cost you so dearly, that when the Republicans promise to help form a new party for the benefit of reform and better Government, that three-fourths of them will leave you and vote the Republican ticket as soon as the party lash is applied. You know how you were beaten in 1860, how the Republican party came into power, and how they have used and abused that power since then. You have been fighting for nineteen years to regain what you lost in 1860—control of the United States Government. If you allow yourselves to be drawn off into other parties you are virtually surrendering the control of the State to Kearney, or else to the Republican party, and I believe it would be to Kearney. It would be better for the people if we should lose the control of the State, that it should be in the hands of the Republicans—as they represent all classes—and for that reason some Democrats are talking of supporting Republican candidates, providing the Democrats allow themselves to be led off into this Constitutional party.

Now we have good and tried Democrats on either side of the Constitutional question, and I don't see why one side should feel that they could not trust and work with the other as they always have done. I hope that every Democrat, after reasoning and thinking over this matter will step right up where he belongs and support the Democracy and good Government.

A DEMOCRAT WHO VOTED FOR THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

"BLATANT BLATHERSKITES" AND "HONORABLE BILKS."

The above are the designations which Dennis Kearney applies to those gentlemen —Republicans and Democrats—outside of the Workingmen's organization who voted for the new Constitution. The *Chronicle* justly finds fault with him for his intemperate language. A Santa Clara correspondent of that paper says the voters of his county cast 2500 votes for the Constitution, not more than one-fourth of whom are active members of Workingmen's organizations, and that the 1800 "blatant blatherskites" will not consent to be dictated to by the 600 Workingmen. This leaves the new Constitution people in a quandary. Kearney says his party will not coalesce with the stronger party, and the latter are too weak to go it alone, except in a few localities. We are glad to find a great many in Yolo county, of both the old parties, who see no necessity for carrying the thing any further. They say, the Constitution is carried, and that is enough. There is no disposition on the part of any to do otherwise than to submit to the verdict of the people and accept the situation, and hence there is no necessity for a new party. A few office-hunters may favor such a movement, but the sober, candid, honest masses do not want it. A few days will further develop the matter, and we shall see what we shall see. Meantime the Republicans and Democrats will go ahead about their business as if nothing had happened. All aboard!

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1879.

A Woman's Glove.

A little, flimsy, faded thing,
Half worn, with both the buttons gone,
A woman's scented, silken glove—
This was the prize we lighted on,
Stowed in his musty office drawer,
Among his blanks and bills and checks—
Poor Jack, who long was famous for
His hatred of the gentle sex.

We did not laugh—we scarcely smiled—
The tears came crowding to my eyes:
I thought how little do we guess
Where tender romance hidden lies;
Beneath the rust and dross of life,
Yet making sweet its common place—
Even as the little fragrant glove
Had perfumed all that dusty space.

What use to wonder, or to guess?
For in the darkened room above
Dear Jack lay dead, and on his breast
We hid the little scented glove,
Half worn, with both the buttons gone;
And somehow, o'er his quiet face
There seemed to steal a friendly smile,
As if he thanked us for the grace.

—*Madeline S. Bridges.*

Washington's Birthday in Geneva.

The American heart in Geneva throbs again with patriotic fervors. The star spangled banner waves over lake and shore, while a Swiss martial band does its best at rendering, but only murders, our favorite national airs. Yet we are glad to see them try our American eagle in music and in oratory, for we soon perceive that the national bird soars no where else so high and grandly as in his native skies. The Swiss claim a common property with us in our Washington. His name kindles their hearts like their own Tell, and this his natal day is celebrated by a social festival, at which all the nationalities of Europe, except Turkey, are represented. The stately salons of the Hotel National were filled with a brilliant company. The walls and ceiling, as well as the pillars and chandeliers, were gracefully hung with the flags of many nations, while before the main entrance, and over the seat occupied by the president of the evening, our consul, Major Montgomery, hung a life-sized portrait of Washington; and upon the great mirrors empanneled in the wainscoting of the hall, some deft hand had inscribed, by a process which so closely resembled etching as to deceive the very elect, the cherished words first uttered by General Lee, of Virginia, in announcing to Congress in 1799 the death of Washington: "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Altogether it was a scene at once pleasing to the eye and gratifying to the national pride of Americans, some fifty of whom were there to see.

After dinner, speaking was introduced by Major Montgomery, who, after a few well-turned periods upon the "Memory of Washington," called out Robert Rantoul of Salem, Massachusetts, who paid due honor to the President of the United States—not to Mr. Hayes especially, but to the abstract, ideal personage some fifty millions of people are wont to revere as the head of the State.

The English consul followed in the most eloquent speech of the evening. He was proud of Washington, because he was born a British subject—had English blood in his veins—a blood always repugnant to tyranny, and because he fought England's battles both against the French and against the unjust, stupid ministry at home, and thus shed undying lustre both on the old and on the new world. It was not his fault, nor by a mere doctrine of chance, that the oppressive acts of an obstinate sovereign and cabinet drove the American colonies to desperation and heroic resistance. No, it was rather in the progress of evolution and the fitness of things that this pressure should, in the hands of Providence, be the means of creating a nation, one of the greatest, and about to be the greatest, on the face of the globe, and to lead this resistance, and create this proud nation, a man was wanted. Strength of character, great prudence and rectitude of conduct as developed in his providential training, pointed out, as that man, George Washington—your George Washington, *our* George Washington, the living corner stone of the great temple of freedom, the most simple-hearted, most unambitious, most virtuous patriot that ever adorned the annals of history. We could not fail to recognize in this speaker our dear "English couisin," so did our kindred blood quicken at the burning words, and his flights were so like those of the native born American eagle.

The representatives of France and Italy followed with characteristic enthusiasm, and alike found a flambeau in the name of Washington to light their nations to liberty and to glory. Others followed and the whole occasion gave great pleasure to all. The Swiss find in their country many points of resemblance to the "Great Republic." If Voltaire did in derision declare that when he shook his wig, its dust powdered the whole Swiss republic, yet this small canton foreshadowed and images forth the universal republic, as a drop of water mirrors the heavens. The points in likeness between the two republics are striking. The Swiss are a people of mixed nationalities. Three diverse elements, French, German and Italian are the leading populations, and these are divided by two hostile creeds, and yet they have found in a democratic republicanism, the flux and solvent by which they have been able to mould these and other peoples into a compact nation. The Swiss are eminently a land-owning people. One out of five of all the Switzers is a land proprietor, against one out of twenty-four in the British islands. Our American figures, which we have not at hand, should be near those of Switzerland, Then the Swiss in their real or mythic heroes, Tell, and Winkelried, and Hoefer, run parallel with our heroic age of John Smith, Standish and Washington.

It is interesting also to learn that for a period of nearly three hundred years, from 1513 to 1798, the Swiss cantons, like the American States at the foundation of the union numbered but thirteen, and that while Switzerland has now about the population which the American union then had, no fewer than eight thousand Swiss have left their homes for America. The Swiss seem even to take a little pride in the fact that the accomplished Major John Andre, the spy, was a Swiss and a native of Geneva. With genuine pride might they boast of having given us Albert de Gallatin, who at the time of Washington's first presidency was a distinguished debater in the legislature of Pennsylvania, and afterwards Secretary of the United States Treasury, envoy to Paris and London, and signatory of the treaty of Ghent. His likeness may be seen in the public gallery of this, his native city.

The Geneva international arbitration may be cited as a late instance of substantial sympathy between the two republics. We sought out the room, the other day, where the arbitration was held, as a historical place. It is in the Hotel de Ville, that gaunt old structure of the middle ages in the Florentine style. Its old arches and courts seem yet to echo with the conflicts of monks, bishops and dukes with the syndics and people of Geneva.

The arbitration hall is richly fitted and furnished, and has a fine outlook upon the botanical gardens and university near by, and upon the valley of the confluence of the Rhone and Arve, and the Alps beyond. The elegant chairs and tables remain as when used by the arbitrators. A marble slate upon the wall records that upon the 14th of September, 1872, the tribunal of the arbitration between Great Britain and the United States rendered their decision. Photographs of the distinguished arbitrators hung upon either side of the entrance door. Upon the same street, and opposite the Hotel de Ville, a town hall, stands the arsenal, a building of like antiquity and appearance. Here curiosity and wonder find infinite delight among the gathered relics and treasures of centuries. Here hang upon the walls and ceilings hundreds of helmets and coats of mail that were worn by doughty knights and warriors three and four hundred years ago. Some bear marks of cuts and thrusts and balls. Here are halberds, spears, battle-axes, and arquebuses of every variety. The old state sword of Geneva that took off Berthelier's head in 1519 hangs there, a monument of the bloody history it enacted. Here are cross-bows used in the thirteenth century; some of them very fine and curiously inlaid with ivory; others stout and clumsy; but, all, whether cross-bows, battle-axes or arquebuses, exhibit the inconvenient and unhandy ways men took in the olden time to get rid of one another, compared with the refinements and dispatch of our day. One shield is especially noteworthy as a masterpiece. It is the work of Callini, a famous artificer in brass and iron in the sixteenth century. The genius of the artist appears in the minuteness of detail and the life-like expressions of the features and passions of his heroes, both fighting and dying, in victory and defeat. The famous shield of Achilles, sung by Homer, could not have surpassed this in strength, beauty and skill. It is valued at $50,000.

One can hardly take a turn in this quaint old city and not meet some historic name or movement or relic. The streets are narrow and crooked. The widest, "Rue Grande," the aristocratic street of the olden time, is not more than twenty feet from wall to wall, and you can almost touch with outstretched hands the houses on either side of other streets. The houses are all of stone, and of the most massive proportions, reaching to seven, eight, and even nine stories in height. The windows of the lower story are generally above reach, and when not, they are strongly defended by iron bars, and the glass, unless modernized in some cases, is of the very antiquated, small panes. On the poorer streets the buildings are plain and present a gloomy appearance. Indeed, the sunshine can never cheer many of their homes, and in some, as well as in the stores, lights burning by day, only make the gloom more visible. These statements apply to the old city alone, which was surrounded by a wall till within a generation, and which is now fringed on all sides with elegant villas, beautiful chateaus, and grand hotels, lying upon broad streets and gardens. Modern travel has wrought the change. The old and the new are side by side in striking contrast.

On "Rue Grande," and other of the richer old streets, the houses are frequently ornamented with scrolls, or heads over the doors and windows. Cherubic and classic head, and other designs, are often in relief on the walls. Verses of scripture are over doors, as John 14:2 and 6. Over the door of Calvin's house is "*Dominus meum propugnaculum est.*"

Sometimes a tower, round or square, flanks a dwelling, from whose towering summit, doubtless in other days, Savoyard and Huguenot, by turns, watched each other's coming. You rarely enter a dwelling from the street, but often through a long and gloomy alley you come to an open space from which long flights of steps lead to the homes above, or sometimes you pass through massive doors, closing upon the street, into a large court, upon which open residences to which a concierge or porter will introduce you. These arrangements secured seclusion and safety. Here are not only the hereditary homes of the old Genevese families whose historic names are still kept up, but the chosen retreats of multitudes of political and religious refugees, and members of royal families and court circles from all over Europe, who, for various reasons, make this quiet, free city their home. I often loiter in and about the old churches, four of which have come down from the ages. Their antiquity and the genuine religious sentiment that built and has preserved them so long, cannot but inspire one with awe. St. Peter's, the church of John Calvin, is especially grand: grand in its simplicity, proportions and memories. It was built by Conrad II., eight hundred and fifty years ago, thus bringing down to our times a structure of the Byzantine period and style. Its semi-Gothic towers and its facade with Corinthian columns are of a later period and mar its original simplicity. Not a picture, statue or ornament of any kind adorns the interior, to such an extreme did the iconoclastic spirit of the reformation carry the application of the second commandment.

The severe taste of the reformers is seen also in the monuments, or rather the want of monuments, that mark their final resting place. The cemetery is at the foot of the hill on which the old city stands, on the historic plain, Palais. It is literally filled with the dust of the old heroes and heroines that have made Geneva of world-wide fame. Calvin forbid that any sign should mark his place of burial. But tradition kept the spot in memery, and now a simple block of marble, not a foot square, with "J. C." inscribed upon it, shows many a pilgrim where repose the mortal remains of so great a man. He needs no other monument. As Pericles comforted the mothers of Athens for their sons slain in battle and left without honor, by pointing them to their saved country as their enduring monument, so may it with more emphasis be said of this great thinker: the world, upon which he has impressed his great thoughts, is his monument. I could but contrast this simple block and the name for which it stands, with a colossal pile that stood near it, reared in honor of a foreign duke. The living have placed upon it a gilded crown, for did he not leave his fortune of millions to adorn Geneva with princely buildings for schools of art and chemistry and medicine and horology? But the gilt is fading upon the artificial crown, and these costly edifices will disappear long after the name that built them has justly perished from the memory of men, for it never gained a place in their hearts by virtuous deeds and a high character, which alone, go down all the ages, and which God will not let die. For a book, whose words fail not, declares that "the name of the wicked shall rot, but the righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance."—*H. K. E., in the Burlington Hawkeye.*

Washington Irving.

Had Washington Irving lived he would be 97. "What an old man!" the reader naturally exclaims. Yes, and it may be said that though he reached 77, his works all seem like those of a young man. It is very evident that Irving retained until the last a freshness of thought as well as of manners that made him appear young. This feature has led the world to overlook the fact that he was a man of many sorrows. The loss of his betrothed (Matilda Hoffman) was a blow of deep and enduring severity, and he cherished her memory till the last. Her miniature and a lock of her hair were found after his death in his private papers, and were among his chief earthly treasures. The loss of Matilda was preceded by that of his eldest sister, to whom he was also deeply attached, as she had been his chief guardian since childhood. This sister was his senior by thirteen years, and her kindness made an impression to which he referred fifty years afterwards. Her songs were among his earliest and sweetest memories, and it is doubtful whether a stronger attachment could exist between a brother and sister than in the case thus referred to. Irving also suffered from losses in the way of business. His brothers kindly adopted him early in life into their commercial house and sent him out to Birmingham to assist in a foreign agency, but their kindness only proved an occasion for fresh trouble, for they soon failed, and he was thus involved in their bankruptcy. After getting through with this difficulty he rose steadily in authorship, but misfortune still followed him, and he sunk the price of his best work in assisting one of his brothers. Reference is here made to the "Life of Columbus," for which he received $15,000, all of which went at one fell swoop. "Columbus" is now but little read, but its sale was very extensive, and it is one of the best of his works in point of style. It may be added that the most popular of Irving's books is that one which was born amid his deepest adversity. This is the "Sketch Book." It was written in England, and its author hoped that it might at least be of a little assistance at such a time of distress. Hence he submitted the MSS. to John Murray, who was the most fashionable London publisher, but he politely declined the offer. This was felt as a severe rebuff, but the impulse of necessity would not allow the young author to omit urging his chance. He applied immediately to Miller, who held a respectable position in the trade, and who issued the work. It at once commanded attention and was attaining an extensive sale when Irving met another misfortune in the failure of his publisher. This was utterly unexpected, but Murray improved the opportunity to make a favorable proposal. The book proved permanently popular, and Irving eventually received from this eminent publisher £10,000 as the product of his genius. Taking a retrospect of twenty years we may glance at the great author's last birthday anniversary, which opened his seventy-seventh year. He seemed conscious that he was failing, and was gratified to know that the last volume of his "Life of Washington" was printed. This, indeed, he justly considered his life-work, and was anxious to see it finished. His nephew and biographer, Pierre P. Irving, was present, and after breakfast the author brought out some manuscripts, which were the theme of conversation. In the midst of this, the faithful gardener, Robert, brought in a bouquet of flowers as a birthday remembrance. Soon afterwards a similar present was sent in by a lady friend, and on receiving it Irving exclaimed, "Beautiful flowers—to a withered old man." Other neighbors contributed suitable memorials of the day, which decked the dinner table, on which occasion all present tried to be cheerful. Irving, however, was in much suffering, and was soon compelled by a fit of coughing to leave the room. The family seemed to be so impressed with the idea that this would be his last birthday anniversary that they arose from the table all in tears. These fears were fatally fulfilled. On the 28th of the following November he died suddenly under very peculiar circumstances. The afternoon had been very lovely and the sunset attracted the admiration of the family. Irving frequently spoke of its beauty, but how little any of that circle dreamed that it would be the last. Such, however, proved to be the case. On retiring for the night he fell to the floor and was found to be dead. It was such an end as he had often desired. It may be said of Irving that he came into the world as the snows of winter were giving place to the beauties of spring, and he went in the fullness of autumnal glory.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The Dublin *Telegram* has a lady correspondent who writes that the object of Queen Victoria's excursion to Italy is a matrimonial one, and that a meeting will be contrived upon the Lake of Como and further acquaintance made with a certain young prince to whom the heart of the Crown Princess of Germany has long been turned as brother-in-law, one to whom the queen herself is not averse, and to whom the Princess Beatrice would also feel kindly disposed would he but consent to make his home in England. It is upon this point that the only difficulty exists, and thus it is that the Crown Princess has for a long time been endeavoring to smooth it over.

"Billy," the Pet Rat.

The pet of the family of a writer in *Chamber's Journal* was a rat named Billy. What Billy did, and how kindly he was regarded, are all told in the following:

During the winter evenings, when the children were engaged with their lessons, our tame rat, Billy, was usually to be found on the table, rummaging among their books and catching at their pens; which latter amusement he enjoyed very much after the manner of a kitten running after a knitting-needle drawn quickly up and down the table.

But as these amusements rather interfered with the studies, Billy would occasionally be dismissed to the kitchen, to which he had a great dislike.

He never stayed there longer than he could help, but on the first chance would rush up the stairs and scratch, or rather, I should say, gnaw for admittance.

He had free access to a pantry where a variety of eatables, usually considered dear to a rat's heart, were to be found; but I never knew him to injure anything or even to cut the paper covering of any parcel, no matter what it contained.

No doubt it was partly owing to his being so well fed that he was not driven to theft by hunger. I generally scattered for him on the shelves some grains of rice or pickles of starch, and to these he helped himself when inclined.

From soap or candles he turned away in disgust, being far too well-bred a rat to indulge in such low tastes; but he dearly loved a bit of plum-cake; and, shall I confess it, he was by no means a teetotaler.

If ale was used at dinner, he would rush eagerly about the glasses until he was supplied with some in a spoon. I believe, before he came to us, he had been accustomed to even stronger potations, in which, however, we did not indulge in.

I have said he was not mischievous, neither was he, as mischief among rats is generally understood; but there is no rule without exception, and Billy had a decided penchant for kid gloves.

If any were left carelessly about, he was sure to get hold of them and have the fingers eaten off in a few minutes. I cannot tell how many gloves he destroyed, until repeated lessons of this sort enforced more tidy habits.

I must not omit to mention his love of music; when he heard the piano he would rush to the drawing room and spring to the performer's knee, where he would remain perfectly quiet, evidently listening with much pleasure.

When he first came he was very restless, seeming to live in a perpetual motion; but he soon learned to come upon the knee to be caressed and have his head rubbed, which operation afforded him intense enjoyment.

Rugby School.

The famous Rugby School has now about 450 pupils. The curriculum of the school is in the main classical, and it is principally by proficiency in Latin and Greek that the "forms" (the class divisions) are arranged. In the Middle School, which, as it is the largest, may be taken as the typical part, the amount of time given to the main branches of study is as follows: Each lesson lasts for an hour, or in some cases an hour and a half, is expected to be given to its preparation. Thus the proportion of time given to various subjects can be seen from the number of lessons in each every week. Latin and Greek together have ten lessons; Scripture two, History one, English or Geography one. These subjects are taught by the classical or form master. Mathematics has five lessons; Natural Science two, French two or three. These subjects are taught by special masters, and the forms are rearranged for these lessons according to the boys' proficiency in the various subjects. Boys who are not sufficiently advanced in mathematics to be thought capable of learning science with advantage, exchange the two Natural Science lessons for the same time at additional mathematics. And those who are backward in French have three lessons a week instead of two. In the Upper School and Sixth Form the division of time is a little altered. German is made an alternative to Natural Science, and the majority of boys give rather more time to classics and less to mathematics; but there is a regulation that boys in the Upper School may be excused some portion of their classical work upon entering upon a course of extra instruction in English, Mathematics, Modern Languages, or Natural Sciences. There are three terms, with holidays at midsummer, Christmas and Easter. Before the midsummer holidays a thorough examination of the school is conducted by examiners sent down by the Oxford and Cambridge Examining Board, with the help of the masters for all parts below the Sixth. Three exhibitions of $300 a year, and four of $150 are given away annually in accordance with the results of this examination. Before Christmas the masters examine the school, interchange forms for the purpose. And before Easter there is a slight examination comprised in two days. In all cases promotion from form to form is settled by a combination of the results of the examination with those of the half-year's work, each subject taught having a fixed percentage of marks alloted to it out of the general total. Rising in the school thus depends upon a gentle but perpetual competition.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A lunatic has sought to raise the dead near Baltimore. Frederick Eckert, a well-to-do-farmer, sixty years old, who has been of unsound mind for some time, disinterred the remains of his wife, buried two years ago in Western Cemetery, and conveyed the coffin, containing a black and shrivelled corpse, to his home, in the belief that he could restore her to life by prayer. He dug up the coffin without aid, and took it to his house, where it lay on the floor in the parlor without any of the neighbors being the wiser for several days. Even then it would not have been known if he had not invited a lady in the neighborhood to visit his house "to show her something particular." The visitor was horrified to see the blackened remains. His monomania was pronounced, but was accompanied by no violence of behavior. He had recently built a new house near by. He called it his chapel, and said his wife was to occupy it.

The way to honor a true man as he would be honored, when death forces others to enter upon his labors, is to continue them as he would have done had he lived.

Recent Eruption of Vesuvius.

The fascination of an eruption and the danger of looking at it from a too-near point of observation are set forth by the following narrative. It was written by an Englishman who saw the recent eruption of Vesuvius:

The new cone, when I saw it, was pouring out vast volumes of smoke and steam, detonations occurred at frequent intervals, and loud noises as if of the lava surging within the crater.

At intervals, also, the smoke was intensely illuminated, as if the lava had leaped up within the cone.

The cone discharged a perpetual shower of red-hot pieces of lava of a more or less cindery character.

It is difficult to judge of heights under such circumstances, but many of the fragments appeared to be projected to a height equal to that of an ordinary sky-rocket.

The ejected masses nearly all fell on one side of the cone, and helped to raise it. Occasionally, however, a sudden burst would come which scattered the red-hot masses in all directions.

We approached as near as we could to the cone, and stood upon the bank of cinders in immediate contact with it, and not a dozen yards from its vomiting crater.

Showers of red-hot stones were projected from the crater, many of which fell into it again, and the rest, for the most part, on the side remote from us. There came a sudden burst, however, which shook the ground under our feet, and scattered red-hot masses in all directions.

A piece weighing four ounces fell within six feet of where I was standing, and the guide ran up to it and pressed a copper coin upon its still soft surface.

A few minutes later a piece of red-hot lava, weighing at least seven times as much as the preceding, fell within four feet of me, and I promptly retired to a safer distance.

Fifteen days before a guide had been killed by a falling red-hot stone from the crater. The projectiles from the crater are doubly dangerous, because you cannot "dodge" them.

They do not come down straight like a cricket-ball, but waver in their flight like a boomerang.

In the case of the larger of the two masses which fell so near to me, I had not only time before it fell to watch it in the air above my head, but also to speculate as to where it would fall.

Judging by its position when about forty feet from the ground it would certainly, I thought, fall behind; a moment later it swerved and fell about four feet in front of me.

The cone, with its lurid smoke and loud detonations, and showers of red-hot stones, presented a most fascinating spectacle. What, then, must be the effect when the whole great cone of Vesuvius is in a like condition?—*Youth's Companion.*

The Charm of Reserve.

Do not be too anxious to give away yourself, to wear your heart upon your sleeve. It is not only unwise, it is wrong to make your secret soul common property. For you bring the delicate things of the heart into contempt by exposing them to those who can not understand them. If you throw pearls before swine, they will turn again and rend you. Nor, again, should you claim too much openness, as a duty to you, from your child, your friend, your wife, or your husband. Much of the charm of life is ruined by exacting demands of confidence. Respect the natural modesty of the soul; its more delicate flowers of feeling close their petals when they are touched too rudely. Wait with curious love—with eager interest—for the time when, all being harmonious, the revelation will come of its own accord, undemanded. The expectation has its charm, for, as long as life has something to learn, life is interesting; as long as a friend has something to give, friendship is delightful. Those who wish to destroy all mystery in those they love, to have everything revealed, are unconsciously killing their own happiness. It is much to be with those who have many things to say to us which we can not bear now. It is much to live with those who sometimes speak to us in parables—if we love them. Love needs some indefiniteness in order to keep its charm. Respect, which saves love from the familiarity which degrades it, is kept vivid when we feel there is a mystery in those we love which comes of depth of character. Remember that in violating your own reserve, or that of another, you destroy that sensitiveness of character which makes so much of the beauty of character; and beauty of character is not so common as not to make it a cruel thing to spoil it.

A Step Toward Fortune.—About forty years ago, a poor woman, living in Philadelphia, managed to eke out a miserable existence by selling molasses candy. One day, her candy was scorched. The woman was in despair. The loss was a serious one in a trade whose profits were counted by pennies. She was quick-witted, however, and ready with expedients. She cracked some walnuts, mixed the kernels with the candy, and wrote a placard, "The new nut candy, one cent a cake." The children dropped in on their way to school. The candy was liked. They came back for more the next day. The fame of the cheap confection spread from one school to another. The maker shrewdly confined herself to making that. Presently she took a larger shop in the alley. In a year or two she moved again, but this time it was into one of the principal streets. Now, her walnut candy is sold all over the country. Some years ago, she sold out her business, and retired with a handsome fortune. Now she lives in a stately house which stands in a grove of walnut trees; the wood-work is all of walnut; carved panels representing walnut boughs decorate the dining-room; and on her carriage, instead of a coat of arms, is a bunch of walnuts just bursting from the husks.

A rare occurrence is noted in the *London News* from the far East, the conversion of a European to Buddhism. The person in question is an Austrian *savant*, and he obtained from the King of Siam permission to pass his novitiate in the magnificent temple attached to the palace. His reception gave rise to a most imposing ceremony. He will have to spend four years completely isolated from the world.

There are strings in the harp of every life, which, though covered with dust, give out music when the wings of truth stir the air.

There is only one better thing than to appear to be virtuous and happy, and that is to be really so.

C. F. GRISWOLD
Manufacturer and Dealer in
COOKING RANGES,
STOVES,
Tin, Sheet, Iron and Copper Work.
THE RICHMOND RANGE
—AND—
The Bonanza Stove!
The very best in market; all sizes on hand.
Tin and Sheet-Iron Roofing, Gas Fitting and Plumbing in all their branches. All work guaranteed.
Store, Two Doors West of the Postoffice, Woodland.
SIGN OF THE BIG TEAPOT jalw

WOODLAND BAKERY,
OTTO SCHLUER, Proprietor.
Families supplied with Fresh Bread, Crackers Cakes, etc.
WEDDING CAKES SUPPLIED TO ORDER.
Bakery on First street,
Near Capital Hotel. seldw

REMOVAL.
J. A. Wilson,
FURNITURE DEALER,
Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to
111 J. STREET,
A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.
J. A. WILSON, 111 J Street,
SACRAMENTO.
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Fall Trade.
1878.
Langville and Madison,
YOLO COUNTY.

W. LEVY,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods
—AND—
General Merchandise,
AT LANGVILLE AND MADISON.
Has on hand at BOTH these places Heavy Stocks of
Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements,
Building and Shelf Hardware
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
ETC., ETC.
Ten per cent will be reducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.
CALL AT LEVY'S.
Pays Cash for Grain and Wool.
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H. WACHHORST,
IMPORTING
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
79 J Street, Sacramento,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS,
Invites attention to his
Magnificent Stock of Genuine Sterling Silverware.
Ornamental and for the Table—925 fine, warranted to retain its beautiful whiteness and not change to a greyish shade, like coin quality of Silver Forks and spoons.
JEWELRY.—My selection is one of the rarest and most valuable in the State, in Diamond Sets, Stone Cameo, Amethyst, Coral and Solid Gold Sets.
RINGS.—An endless variety of every description from plain Solid Gold to the most elegant Diamond Settings.
CHAINS.—Opera, Neck Opera Guard, Chatelain and Vest Chains, all the new elegant patterns.
SUNDRIES.—Lockets, Charms, Seals, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Collar Buttons, Gents' Gold Headed Walking Canes, etc.
WATCHES.—Chronometers, Chronographs (quarter and one fifth second) for timing horses, fine English and Swiss watches, American watches from the best manufactories, which I will foward to any part of the country at factory prices.
CLOCKS.—From the plainest to the finest French pendules.
DEALERS in these articles from the interior will be allowed a liberal discount.
Orders Promptly Filled.
Chronometers, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by the best of workmen and warranted.
My customers enjoy this advantage, I purchase my goods for cash from the factories and sell them cheaper than any other dealer here.
Remember the Sign of the Town Clock.
79 J Street, Between 3d and 4th.
jk10w

HURRAH FOR MADISON!
A. HAINES'
New Departure!
Having moved into my NEW AND ELEGANT STORE, I have resolved to change my system of selling goods and henceforth sell only
FOR CASH!
It will be seen that by adopting this method I am enabled to
SELL MUCH CHEAPER
Than any *other House in the Town* and also to keep
MUCH BETTER GOODS!
My stock, as heretofore, will consist of
Dry Goods, Clothing,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
AND MACHINERY.
Call and examine my NEW STOCK. I am confident I can satisfy the most fastidious customer, both as to the quality of Goods and their Cheapness.
The Cash System is the Only System.
Examine my Stock before going elsewhere.
A. HAINES,
no2w Madison, Yolo County, Cal.

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SACRAMENTO,
Corner of K and Seventh Streets.
This Hotel having been newly refitted and refurnished is now ready to offer superior accommodations to families as well as the traveling public. FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM THE HOTEL.
no1w1y BLESSING & GUTHRIE, Prop.

C. D. MORIN,
At his Old Stand, opposite the Bank of Woodland,
Is prepared to do all kinds of
PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,
—AND—
METAL ROOFING.
And Manufacturer of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares;
ALSO, DEALER IN
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PUMPS,
IRON AND GALVANIZED PIPES OF ALL SIZES.
AGENT FOR THE
CELEBRATED "UNION RANGE"
—AND THE—
"MEDALLION RANGE."
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS IN HIS LINE.
CALVANIZED IRON
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All Sizes, made to order.
AGENCY FOR
ROSE'S DEEP WELL FORCE PUMPS
TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS
Can be had at my Store.
Orders from the Country Promptly attended to.
SHOP ON MAIN STREET,
(Next to Gray & Wood's Hardware Store.)
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H. P. MARTIN, Woodland. E. J. ROGERS, Napa.

Marble Works
—AND—
Artificial Stone Manufactory.
LEATHER'S PATENT
Plain and Variegated
Artificial Stone
For Sidewalks, Hitching Posts,
HORSE BLOCKS, ORNAMENTAL FENCES,
Vaults, Coping for Family Graves, etc., sold or made to order. Also all kinds of MARBLE WORK done to order. Please give us a call and have your work done at home.
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CAPITAL HOTEL.
Woodland.
Having purchased, thoroughly renovated and refurnished this old and favorite house throughout, the patronage of the resident and traveling public is respectfully solicited.
Good Boarding and Comfortable Rooms
At reasonable prices by the day or week. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords.
No Chinese Cooks Employed
Free bus to and from all passenger trains.
JOHN TACKNEY, Proprietor.
To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.

Rag Carpet Manufactory.
The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave rag carpets for all who wish them.
PRICES.
Fancy Patterns, per yard..... 50 cts
Patterns with white warp, per yard..... 45 cts
Plain Patterns, per yard..... 40 cts
For Sale at Nicklesburgh Bros'.
Orders left at Porter's Store will be promptly attended to.
oct8-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

E. V. JOICE & JAMES MASON,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 6 MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Special attention giving to taking and certifying Deposition of Witnesses. se15-dw

ELSTON & WHITE,
DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Strictly Pure Medicinal
LIQUORS,
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books.
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Agents for the sale of Batchelor's Celebrated KEY EAST CIGARS, and Gravely's Fine CHEWING TOBACCO.
Dealers supplied with Cigars at Manufacturers' rates.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded Day or Night.
The proprietors being experienced druggists.
Store opp. Postoffice, Woodland, Cal.
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WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
AND FANCY GOODS,
SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS
STATIONERY,
AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.,
ALWAYS TO BE FOUND AT
G. W. GREENE'S
JEWELRY STORE,
Main Street, College Block, Woodland
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice. ap1w

Dr. I. N. HODGEN,
DENTIST.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN
In consequence of the failure of the crops time will be given to all THAT ARE GOOD, who desire it, for Dental Work, in sums of Fifteen Dollars and upwards.
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A. D. PORTER,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCER
—AND—
Dealer in Produce Generally
MAIN ST., WOODLAND.
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SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

There were 46 marriage licenses last week.

The death record of last week counts eighty-three.

Ship-building at South San Francisco is brisk.

The white cigar-makers are to have a torch-light procession.

Picnics are now of daily occurrence. Some days they are numerous.

The total number in the Industrial School on the last of April was 185.

The Workingmen are jubilant over the adoption of the new Constitution.

The Knights of Pythias held their annual picnic at Belmont Park last week.

The Canadian Association held their annual picnic at Badger's Park last Saturday.

Mrs. Clara Foltz, the lady lawyer, has left San Francisco and will practice her profession at San Jose.

Denis Kearney has issued an order for a grand procession, to be held in honor of the adoption of the new Constitution.

On Constitutional election day nearly all the wholesale houses were closed, and business was very generally suspended in all departments.

During the month of April the Central Pacific Railroad carried 4472 through passengers bound west and 2346 bound east, making a total of 6818, and a net gain to the coast of 2126.

The California Chinese Freemason, or Ghee Kung Tong Society, has incorporated for the purposes of benevolence, sociability and the diffusion of knowledge among its members.

The contractor for the sea-wall, is prosecuting the work with diligence and energy. He has nearly 700 men employed at North Beach. The others are employed on California Street Hill.

There is only about enough money in the New City Hall Fund to complete the contracts already awarded for work on that building, and proceedings have therefore been partially suspended.

The office of the City Treasury is again open. Treasurer Hubert has made up the monthly statement of the amounts in the treasury due to the credit of various funds. The sum total is $2,205 986 93.

The action brought against the Board of Education to prevent the execution of a resolution to substitute the Pacific Coast Series of Readers for the McGuffey Readers in the public schools has been postponed.

About noon one day last week a burglar entered a house on Gough street and carried off, among other things, four demijohns. Whether they were full, or empty, the reporter did not say, but the thief was caught.

Judge Louderback sentenced Dennis Barry, alias John Voters, convicted of misdemeanor in having offered to sell votes to Registrar Kaplan, to pay a fine of $500, or in default of payment, to serve 180 days in the County Jail.

Mayor Bryant vetoed the resolution of the Supervisors, transferring $24,000 from the General Fund to the benefit of the Free Library, on the ground that the Consolidation Act forbids the transfer of money from the General Fund to any other fund.

During the quarter ending March 1st, the total product of seven Comstock mines—California, Consolidated Virginia, Consolidated Imperial, Trojan, Justice, Ophir and Chollar-Potosi—was 52,829 tons of ore, valued at $2,272,-230. The average value per ton was $45. For the same quarter, in 1877, the product was $7,549,500; 1878, $10,358,900, showing a heavy falling off this year.

An examination of the official accounts of Treen, the absconder, revealed the fact that he had embezzled the $200 deposited with him as bail by Mabel Santley when she appealed her case to the County Court. County Clerk Reynolds promptly made the amount good. Treen left on the overland train, and is believed to have gone to Canada. His total stealings now foot up $75,000.

The trial of J. C. Duncan, ex-President of the defunct Pioneer Bank, which has elicited much interest, resulted in non-conviction. There were ten charges of forgery committed in raising certificates of stock of the Safe Deposit Company. Eleven of the jurors favored conviction; one stood by the prisoner. A new trial, therefor, will be necessary, until which time he will have to be in jail.

Last Saturday the Golden Gate Battallion and Templar Lodge, I. O. O. F., held their annual picnic at Belmont. About 1200 persons were present, principally the friends of the above named Lodges. The day was beautiful—all that could be desired, and every arrangement possible was made for the comfort of the guests by the committee, who performed their duties to the satisfaction of all.

Francis Murphy, the celebrated temperance revivalist, who comes to the city at the invitation of the Ministerial Union, and whose labors in that course are to be under the direction of the same, has commenced the series of meetings to be held. The first was in the Grand Opera House, last Sunday evening, where a large assembly heard the "gospel temperance advocate and reformer." Prayer meetings at noon, and public lectures in the evening, will continue throughout the week.

San Francisco is to be afflicted or favored (which?) with an excitement on the pedestrian question if it can be produced by a contest between two female pedestrians. Miss Fanny Edwards, who recently walked 3000 quarter miles in 3000 consecutive quarter hours in New York, and Madame Exilda La Chapelle, who comes flushed with victorious bays, gained in a like contest against time and distance in Chicago, are both in this city and enter upon a test of endurance at one of the large halls.

Nicholas Zass, who has been ordained Bishop of Nestor, is on his way from St. Petersburg, with Archdeacon and suite, to Sitka, Alaska, having been appointed to that See. The Archbishop speaks English fluently. He comes of one of the noblest families in Russia. His father was the Baron Zass. The Archbishop wears a long, gray, patriarchal looking beard. He wears a soft black gown which falls to his feet and a high square-topped, cylindrical black hat. Around his neck is a costly metallic chain from which depends an emblematic device.

The Chicago *Times* having reported that Southern planters have made contracts for Chinese laborers now in California, a reporter of the *S. F. Post* made a visit to the offices of the Six Chinese Companies, the Chinese Consul and the various intelligence offices in the city where Chinese labor is contracted for. Two of the companies only had heard of the matter. These two were in receipt of letters from parties in the South who offered from $8 to $10 per month and found for Chinamen. Colonel Bee, at the Consulate, had also received letters containing the same offer. All of the parties were informed by the Chinese Consul that labor could not be got here, or even in China, at such rates. Not a single Chinaman has been contracted for to go South, and it is not expected that the planters will offer sufficient inducements.

The new steamship, *State of California*, has arrived from Philadelphia. Her whole time from that port to this was fifty-nine days and thirteen hours; but during her voyage she was detained nine days and one hour, making her actual running time fifty days, twelve and a half hours. This is the best time on record. The *State of California* is an iron screw steamer of 2200 tons measurement, 307 feet long, 47 feet beam, 26 feet depth of hold, and her engines are 2000 indicated horse power. She has a capacity for 200 first-class passengers, and large accommodations in the steerage. The main saloon occupies the entire width of the ship, and is magnificently fitted up and finished in walnut, curled maple and ash. The state rooms are heated with steam, and the berths are so arranged as to fold up, similar to those of a sleeping car, when not in use. Electric bells communicate with the steward's room, and they are provided with every convenience known. An electric light is fixed at the bow of the vessel, and by means of a reflector throws a ray of light two miles. Six electric lights are also provided to illuminate the engine room and the main saloon.

The *Morning Call* gives the following account of the Ordination of a Chinaman as an Episcopal Deacon: Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock Ah Ching, a Chinaman 25 years of age, was ordained as Deacon in Trinity Church, in this city. The ceremony was of more than ordinary importance, being the first instance of the kind in this country. The religious Chinaman, who has taken the name of Walter C. Young, has been a resident of this country for fifteen years, most of that time being spent in the Eastern States. For the past two years he has been a resident of this city, and has been a student under the care of Trinity Church. Rev. Dr. Beers, in his address, referred to the ordination being the first one in which a native of China, in that connection, had been admitted to the orders of the church. He added that the young man who was now admitted to the Order of Deacons had passed a far better examination than the majority of those who had been candidates for the priesthood. Right Rev. Bishop Kip officiated at the ordination, and a part of the service was read in Chinese by the newly made deacon. The young man has discarded the costume peculiar to his race and wears his hair short.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The Durham, Eng., miners have agreed to a conference with the masters.

The demand for the four-per-cent refunding certificates is greater than the supply.

Extensive forest fires have been causing great destruction of timber around the city of Scranton, Pa.

The crop reports from Tennessee are very favorable for a larger yield than the average in grain and cotton.

Thousands of men are now involved in a strike on the Canada Pacific Railway against a reduction of wages.

The National Board of Health which has been in session at Atlanta adjourned to meet at Nashville in October.

A telegram from Constantinople says that Mohammedans in Adrianople are plundering shops on account of hunger.

A late dispatch from Washington says: The President will veto the bill to prevent military interference at elections.

May 9th, Confederate memorial day, was observed in the South, and the graves of soldiers decorated with flowers.

In New York city a tramp demanded of a station master the money in his possession. He refused to give it. The tramp shot him.

The Kansas State Central Freedmen's Committee, the purpose of which is to aid refugees, has been incorporated under the State law.

Nearly all the leading Eastern journals speak of the adoption of the California new Constitution in terms of severe censure or of deep regret.

The Congressional bill to prohibit military interference at elections has been paraded by the Senate in the precise form in which it came from the House of Representatives. It is expected that the President will veto it.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the German Government will probably prohibit the importation of tobacco preparatory to raising the duty on that article. Sufficient tobacco has been imported the last few months for a year's consumption.

In the legislature of Pennsylvania, the other day, the House of Representatives passed a resolution to appoint a committee to receive ex-President Grant at San Francisco, upon his return home. Of course it was adopted by a party vote.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association convened at St. Louis last week. Large delegations were present from the whole country. After considerable discussion a platform was adopted. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was elected president for the ensuing year.

In the British House of Commons a resolution introduced by Ferrar Herschel (Liberal) in favor of abolishing action for breach of promise of marriage, except in cases where actual pecuniary loss has been incurred, by reason of promise, has been carried by a vote of 106 ayes to 69 noes.

A letter from Rome says: The progress of Catholicism in the United States has induced the Pope to arrange a complete organization of Hierarchy, and a more intimate union with Rome. New Bishoprics will shortly be created, and establishments of the Society of Jesus will be more satisfactorily organized.

News comes from the East that the Woodruff Scientific Expedition, which was to make a tour of the world, has been abandoned, owing to want of support. Instead of two hundred passengers having been booked, as required to insure the success of the expedition, only about forty persons had paid their deposit of $500 each.

At Galveston, Texas, a duel was fought the other day between two cattle thieves who killed each other. The quarrel was over a division of the spoils. The report says: Ten paces were stepped off, when both began firing revolvers. Wiley fell mortally wounded. At the third shot he raised himself on his elbow and sent a ball through Jacobs' brain, killing him instantly.

About one hundred and forty Southern refugees—many women and children—have returned from Kansas to their homes in Mississippi. They gave unfavorable accounts of their reception and treatment in Kansas, and expressed much pleasure in being able to return to the South. They were abundantly supplied with all necessaries for their trip down the river from St. Louis.

The Congressional bill to enforce the eight-hour law has been virtually killed in the House. The bill was laid on the table. The effect of the action is to leave the eight-hour law a dead letter on the statute book. The vote was non-partisan, members representing agricultural districts being almost unanimously against the bill, while nearly all those from manufacturing centres and navy yard districts were very naturally eager to be recorded in its favor.

The trial of Rev. Dr. Talmage, in Brooklyn, N. Y., which has been so long continued and has excited so much interest in the country, has resulted in his entire acquittal. Of the 45 members of the Presbytery, 25 voted for full acquittal. Rev. Dr. Rockwell offered a resolution—that all the evidence having been clearly disproven or fully explained, as to any guilty purpose or intent of deceit, that the charges be dismissed; and the Presbytery hereby express to Dr. Talmage its heartfelt confidence in him as a minister of Christ, and its desire that he and his church may share abundantly in the divine blessing.

It is probable that the Afghan war has terminated, as is indicated by the following telegram from Simla dated the 8th inst: The Ameer of Afghanistan arrived at Gendanzuk to-day. He was met at the frontier by Major Cavagnari and a detachment of the Tenth Hussars and guides. British troops of all arms lined the route to the camp, a distance of two and a half miles. General Brown and staff received the Ameer at the end of the line, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The Ameer has announced his official submission to the Viceroy of India, and expressed a desire for the establishment of friendly relations between India and Afghanistan. Subsequent reports say that Yakoob Kahn has accepted all the British proposals.

The agitation at Pocasset, Mass., which followed the murder of Edith Freeman, last week, was most intense. The burial which was from the Methodist Church of the town, was resisted by several fanatical friends of the deranged murderer and father. Some of them professed a belief that the dead child would be resurrected or else bodily translated from earth to heaven. At the burial one of the most fanatical began to address the people assembled and attempted to prove that Freeman was justified in killing his child, but was prevented by the crowd, who compelled him to desist. That the body might not be removed, the sheriff's officers have guarded the grave night and day. Several persons were arrested as accessories to the killing of the child.

A large National Convention of colored men was in session last week at Nashville Tenn. Eighteen States were represented. A resolution was adopted to accept the offer of B. F. Butler to donate 20,000 acres, and by Zach. Chandler, of homes for 100 families. The Constitution of a society to be called the "American Protective Society" was adopted. The objects of the society are declared to be: First, to foster a National Union; second, to protect civil and political rights; third, to facilitate educational and moral improvement; fourth, to encourage agricultural and business capacity; fifth, to encourage the purchase of agricultural land, and the removal thereon from all States where colored people are unjustly treated; sixth, to improve sanitary relations among the colored people. A long and able report prepared by the chairman of the committee, Governor Pinchback, was adopted. Among other things it sets forth that education is the lever to raise the people, but the colored race are denied the necessary advantages in most of the Southern States. They, therefore, recommend a national educational system with equal advantages, the same to be sustained by sales of public lands. The present migration demands deliberate consideration. It is the result of no idle curiosity or desire to evade labor, but from the anticipation of serfdom that seems impending. If their labor cannot be respected in the South the only alternative is emigration. But they prefer to remain South if possible. The address recommends to the youth of the colored race morality, temperance, economy, the acquisition of land and an agricultural education, and to force their way in the professions, literature, science and art, as being a material and certain aid to advancement. The report alludes to the record of the colored men in the Revolution and Rebellion, and demands treatment in accord with their rights of citizenship thus acquired, and since then richly merited. A crisis is reached in the history of the race, and now it is a question of recognition or extinction, protection or death.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

FLOUR—The export movement for the week has been small. For the China steamer sailing in about a week there is a smaller inquiry. The local demand is also less active. Receipts are larger, and include 3998 half sacks and 7854 quarter sacks from Oregon. The market is quiet and easy.

We quote, Superfine common, $3 75@$4 00; Superfine, $4 12½@$4 25; extra superfine, $4 37½@$4 50; choice and extra choice, $5 00 @$5 25; Oregon, good to choice, $4 75 @ $5 00.

WHEAT—This market has not been so quiet at any time this season as during the past week. Millers are sparing buyers and shippers more so. The demand is only for choice, and offerings of this are small and holders firm for full prices. Offerings of poor to fair are liberal beyond the demand and all holders are free sellers. Millers pay as high as $1 65 for a fancy lot, and shippers $1 60 for choice. For fair milling or shipping the range is $1 50 to $1 55. Strictly good as high as $1 57½ for shipping and $1 60 for milling. Europe is active and firm at an advance, with a prospect of still higher prices. This improvement has little effect on our market, as before cargoes sailing now could reach there the new crop will be in. The weather there is still backward and unfavorable. The area seeded is smaller than last year. These influences may bring us better prices next autumn.

We quote superfine, $1 40@$1 50; fair to choice milling, $1 50@ $1 67½; shipping, $1 50@$1 62½.

BARLEY—Lower still go the range of prices. The market is unsteadily active at the decline. Business is spasmodic as if speculators hardly know whether they are right or not.

We quote feed, 60c @ 65c (all gold); Brewing, 82½ @ 87½c.

CORN—The demand is very small. The market is weak under liberal offerings. White is particularly dull.

We quote yellow, 77½c @ 90c; white, 80c@85c.

OATS—The last Sound steamer brought 2,000 sacks. The demand has been rather better and choice has brought higher prices. Milling is about nominal.

We quote milling at $1 40@1 45; good to choice feed, $1 25@$1 35; common to fair feed, $1 00@$1 25.

RYE—The demand is inactive and the market weak. We now quote at 85@95.

BUCKWHEAT—There is hardly any demand, and prices are nominal. For all grades we quote $1 20@$1 30.

MILLSTUFFS—This market is unchanged in all respects.

Bran, per ton	12 00@13 00
Middlings, per ton	17 00@18 00
Corn, ground, per ton, gold	21 00@22 00
Barley, ground, per ton, gold	17 00@18 00

HOPS—The market remains dead and nominal.

We quote California 5@8c; Oregon and Washington Territory 2@6c.

WOOL—We quote from the San Francisco *Prices Current:* Receipts are very large as compared with the past weeks of the season. Deliveries of Northern are still light. The quality of San Joaquin is improved, and some fancy Southern sells away above quotations, there is very little of it. The demand is still active and large sales are reported at last week's quotations. One large Eastern buyer after purchasing heavily has returned home. All the choice coming in is quickly taken, and there is no accumulation of stocks. All holders are free sellers and the strength of the market is due solely to the active competition between buyers. Already there are some signs of a lull, and the undertone seems soft. We do not see how it could be otherwise. The Eastern markets are improved in no particular; manufacturers buy to cover immediate wants, and dealers are anxious sellers at current rates, even although these are 6@8c below cost. This is true of all domestic wools, Eastern, Southern, Western and Pacific Coast. Manufacturers say prices are still too high to leave them or dealers in woolen goods any margin of profit, and say they must buy at still lower prices. Many mills run only to protect their machinery. The probability is that under so great over production growers will lower their views and accept offered rates. If this is so our market will weaken and go lower.

San Joaquin, fair to good	14	@16
San Joaquin, poor to fair	12	@14
Southern, fair to good	12	@14½
Southern, poor to fair	8	@11
Northern, choice	19	@20
Northern, fair to good	17	@18

BUTTER—Receipts are larger by 50,000 lbs than for any week of the season. The demand is very slack and the market dull, weak and declining. The future hinges on packing and consequent falling off in deliveries. Merchants are afraid to pack and only do so on compulsion. It is evident that a lower range of values will govern the market in the future and no one seems to know how much the change may be.

CHEESE—Receipts are very large and nearly all available room is filling up. The market is dull and weak.

EGGS—Supply and demand continue about to balance. Utah deliveries are small; Oregon, ditto, owing to a nearer market for their product. California are in fair supply for the season. There is an active demand and all receipts go at once into the channels of consumption. The market is firm and may advance.

We quote: California choice fresh roll butter, 17@18c; common to good roll, 12@16c; Cheese, California, 8@10c; Western Cheese, 10@12c ℘ lb: California Eggs, 19@21c.

HAY AND STRAW—The market is still heavily supplied and is dull and weak.

We quote: Wheat, good to prime, ℘ ton $10 00@$13 00; wheat, fair to medium, $8 00@$9 00; oats, wild, ℘ ton, $6 50@$10 50; barley, choice, $8 50@$10 00; barley, ℘ ton, $6 00@$7 50; stock, $6 00@$7 00; straw, ℘ bale, 60@70c.

PROVISIONS—This market continues dull but firm.

We quote: California plain Hams, 9@10; Eastern Canvassed C. S. C. Hams, 10@12½c, as to brand; California Lard, 8@8½c; Eastern do, 8@12½c; California Bacon, 7@9c; Eastern Bacon, 8@10c; California Smoked Beef, $9 00@$11 00 ℘ bbl; Beef, $8 50@$10 50 ℘ bbl; hf bbl, $4 50@$6 00; Pork ℘ bbl, $13 00@$20 00.

SALMON AND SMOKED FISH—The catch is large, but fewer boats are out. The market is dead.

We quote, $1 00@$1 12½ for 1-lb tins; bbl, $7@$8; hf bbl, 3@$4 00; all as to quality, where caught and grade of fish. Cod, Pacific, bdls 5@6c ℘ lb; Cod, in cases, 6½@7c; Cod boneless, Eastern, 9@10c ℘ lb; Georges Cod, 9c ℘ lb; Mackerel, hf bbls, No. 1, $10 00 @$11 00; do, hf bbls, No. 2, $8 00@$10 00; do, kits, No. 1, $2 25@$2 50; do, kits, No. 2 $2 00@$2 25.

POTATOES—Receipts are large, and under almost an entire absence of any demand stocks accumulate. The market is very dead and nominal, very difficult to quote so as to give a true impression of values. New are hardly better than the old. For common lots 50c per cental is perhaps more than they are worth, and for extra choice in boxes, $1 00 is an extreme, likely to mislead, so little reaches the requirement to command the price. Old sell slowly, peddled out as it were, at from 25@38½c; a few extra choice Humboldts going up to 50c.

New onions are getting plenty and the market works more easily.

We quote: Choice, 40 @ 50c; Good, 30 @ 40; Fair, 25c; Onions, $2 00@3 00: Sweet, $2 50@$3 00.

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS—The market is steady at last quotations.

We quote: Beef, first quality, dressed net, ℘ lb 6½c; beef, second quality, dressed net, ℘ lb 4¾@5c: beef, third quality, ℘ lb 4@4½c; mutton, choice, dressed, ℘ lb 3½@5; hogs, first quality, gross, ℘ lb 3¾@4c; hogs, second quality, gross, ℘ lb, 3⅝@3¾c, hogs, dressed, ℘ lb, 5½ @ 6c; hogs, dressed, 2d quality, 5c; veal, small, ℘ lb, 7@8c; veal, large, ℘ lb, 6@7c; lamb, spring, ℘ lb, 15@16c.

BEANS, DRIED PEAS—Limas are very scarce. Everything else is plentiful, dull and weak.

Lima, ℘ 100 lbs, $—@$—; Red, ℘ 100 lbs, $1 50@$1 75; Pink, ℘ 100 lbs, $1 30@$1 40; Bayos, ℘ 100 lbs, $1 40 @ $1 60; Small, white, ℘ 100 lbs, $2 90@3 00; Peas, $2 90@3 00; Dried Peas, Blackeye, $1 00@$1 50; Dried Peas, small white, $1 00 @$1 50; Dried Peas, field pea, $1 00@ $1 50.

The late Duke of Newcastle is supposed to have had the greatest amount of insurance ever written on one life. His policies aggregated $2,500,000.

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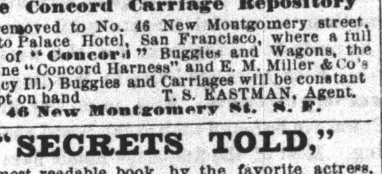

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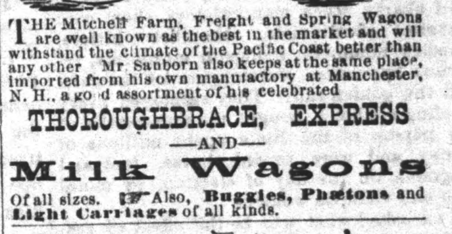

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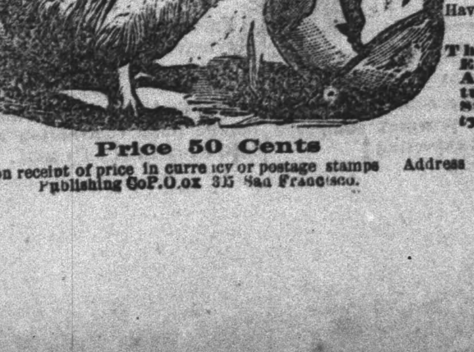

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The Yolo Democrat

OFFICIAL PAPER OF YOLO COUNTY.

WOODLAND. CAL:

Thursday, May 22d, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES

......AND......

COUNTY CONVENTION!

At a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee held in Woodland May 2d, 1879, it was ordered that Primary Elections be held in the several precincts in Yolo County on

Saturday, May 17th, 1879,

To elect Delegates to the Democratic County Convention, to be held in the Court House in the Town of Woodland, on

Friday, May 23d, 1879,

At One o'clock P.M., to select Delegates to the State Convention, to be held in Sacramento, May 27th, 1879, and transact such other business as may be necessary and proper.

The Primaries shall be held at each of the Precincts of the County, and the Polls shall be opened at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain open during the day. Each Precinct is entitled to the following number of delegates, based upon the votes cast at the last Presidential election, giving one vote for the precinct and one for every 25 votes, and one for a fraction of 25 over 12 votes.

Washington	5	North Putah	1
Merritt	2	Buckeye	4
South Putah	2	Quicksilver	2
Woodland	17	Cacheville	9
North Grafton	4	Fairview	6
E. Cottonwood	5	W. Cottonwood	4
East Grafton	6	West Grafton	3

The Democratic voters assembled are authorized to appoint the Officers of the Primaries.

HARRISON GWINN, Chairman.
J. H. MURPHY, Secretary.
May 12th, 1879. my15wtd

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING CALIFORNIA PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The following circular has been issued to members:

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1st, 1878.

The first annual meeting of the California Press Association will be held in the parlors of the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on Wednesday, July 16th, 1879, at 12 o'clock M.

You are cordially and earnestly invited to be present and co-operate with us for the general good of the Craft. Arrangements are now in progress by the Executive Committee of the Association to render the occasion a memorable one in the history of the Press of the Pacific Coast. Among other features of the programme will be a special entertainment at one of the leading theatres of the city, a banquet at the Palace Hotel, and an address by a distinguished ex-member of the Press. Fraternally yours,

F. K. KRAUTH, Secretary.

By order of Executive Committee.

KEARNEY ON THE RESULT.

Below are Kearney's views of the California election as telegraphed to the N. Y. *Sun*:

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—We have carried the election in the interest of the people against the combined forces of the Democratic and Republiban thieves who coalesced with corporation swindlers, bank robbers, land sharks, stock manipulators, short card players, abortionists, shoulder hitters, whiskey bummers, bludgeon murderers, religious hypocrites, worshippers of the devil and the golden calf. They employed every hireling scribbler, bought up nine-tenths of the papers of the State, spent millions of money and were routed, horse, foot and dragoons, on the day of election, by moral men and virtuous women.

I am asked what will be the effect of yesterday's election? In answer I will say that capital will be better protected, but will be taxed for such protection. Look at the present state of affairs? An English capitalist comes to our State, refuses to become a citizen, damns our flag and our laws, loans his money to farmers at the rate of one and a half to two per cent. a month, lives in a hotel, is protected by the police, firemen, and courts; yet he pays no taxes for such protection. This is sapping the life blood of the people. Interest must be reduced to the rate that it is loaned in England, France, etc. New industries will be prosecuted. The people will become prosperous, labor will be emancipated, and the unthinking majority, as we are styled, will do it. The Chinese must go, the "bread and water" Beecher must go, the screaming Talmage must go, the treacherous bondholders must go, Sherman, Shylock & Co. must go, as neither can exist under the new order of things, and intelligence, based upon virtue, honesty, and common sense, will introduce principles that must survive and rule the world.

DENIS KEARNY.

VOLNEY E. HOWARD says it is "not to be endured" that those who opposed the new Constitution should send representatives to the Legislature to interpret it. Upon which the San Francisco *Post* pertinently says: "Since when has it come to pass that American citizens are to be deprived of their civil rights because they do not agree with Mr. Howard? The crack of the slave driver's whip must not be heard in California. Every citizen has a right to vote, and no citizen who values liberty and desires lawful progress will vote for Volney E. Howard or his associate office-seekers."

SEVEN hundred thousand Protestants in Ireland hold the University of Dublin, with its magnificent college, a library of two hundred thousand printed volumes and one thousand seven hundred rare manuscripts, richly stocked museums, a fully furnished botanic garden, and two hundred thousand acres of landed property. Four millions and a half of Roman Catholics have their University, for which they have taxed themselves to the amount of two hundred thousand pounds, but from the State they have not received a farthing and its very existence is ignored.

FEARS are entertained that a volcano may be tapped before the St. Gothard Tunnel is completed. The total length now bored is 13,500 yards from both ends. The workmen are subjected to such a temperature that they can wear no clothes whatever, and they return to the mouth of the tunnel streaming with perspiration. Their faces are yellow and ghastly, and they cannot bear the light of the sun. This seems to denote phenomena which deserves attention.

ONE European country is absolutely setting the example of reducing its military expenses. The Swedish Legislature insists that these expenses weigh down the country and must be reduced, and the Government is compelled to consent.

The Colusa *Sun*, of last Saturday, in speaking of the crop prospects in that county, says: A trip through the county shows an exceedingly poor crop prospect compared with what we have been expecting.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Last New Veto—What Will the Majority Do?—Probable Continuation of Present Appropriations until January 1st, 1880—A Free Coinage Silver Bill to be Passed—Everybody Pleased with the Crisis—The Haussman-ization of Washington—The President to Summer at Soldiers' Home.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13th, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—To parody Byron's famous definition of man, Congress has become a pendulum between a caucus and a veto. One week ago all the world was positive that the President would sign the "anti bayonet bill," as it is called, but while I write the news-boys are yelling "here's your evening paper with the President's veto message." The next question is what will the Democrats do about it? There is in the majority a strong sentiment in favor of adjournment without provision for the army, but it is certain that the number in favor of this policy is not as great as it was when the last session adjourned. Senator Thurman, who is the acknowledged leader of his party in Washington, is reported (I say *reported*) to have said that it would be a great mistake for Congress to adjourn without having passed the necessary supplies for the military and civil service. Just what will be done it is, of course, impossible to say, but some plan of action will be agreed upon before the end of the week, and that plan will probably be to continue the Army Appropriation Bill of last year until the 1st of January, 1880. Although a veto of the Legislative appropriation bill is anticipated, the Senate will proceed to pass it in the same form as it has been passed by the House. If the bill shall be met with the expected veto, Congress will pass the jurors' test oath repeal and the Supervisors' law, and, if they shall be vetoed, supplies will be voted, as in the case of the other bills, until the 1st of January next. It is confidently predicted that the majority will pass a free coinage silver bill and give the President something more to do in the veto line. Senator Beck has said: "Mr. Hayes' vetoes shall be made cheap by overstocking the market."

Outside of Congress both parties profess to be happy over the legislative crisis. The Republicans insist that they will gain by the veto of all legislation that has for its object the abrogation of legislation arising out of the war, and the Democrats insist that there will now be a clear and simple issue at the polls on the question of free elections.

It had been thought that Congress would adjourn before the 15th, of June, but this last new veto complicates matters somewhat, and it may make a longer session necessary.

Spring has come upon us almost within a week. The many parks that dot the renewed Capital city are clothed in green. The fountains that have been still during the winter have commenced to play, and of evenings the settees in the public gardens are occupied by sentimental people of all ages, colors and previous conditions. Washington has too much park space and too much width of street and avenue for its small population. Baron Shepherd has out-Haussmanized Baron Haussman, who is famous in architectural and engineering history for his modernization of Paris. The streets and boulevards and parks of our little Capital are out of all proportion and the expense entailed in keeping them clean and in order is very great. Moreover, in summer, the only season in which they are attractive, Washington is practically deferted. No one who can afford to leave the city, but flies from the malarial monster that lurks in the swamps of the Potomac. The President will soon leave the White House for the more healthful hights of Soldiers' Home. He will occupy the Cottage in which President Lincoln lived during the war. The Secretary of War will also leave the city for a cottage in the same beautiful park. Members and Senators who own residences in the city will abandon them to the charge of servants or rent them to careful tenants until they shall be ready to occupy them for the next session. Four years ago living in Washington was very expensive. Now, in no city in the Union can be found such cheap board and lodging. Most of the first-class hotels have reduced their prices to anti-bellum rates, and accommodations can be had in excellent boarding houses for from $25 to $30 per month. Next to parks and streets we have an excess of eating houses and restaurants; at many of these an excellent meal can be obtained for 25 cents.

After adjournment I hope to vary my correspondence by writing you from the mining districts of the Pacific slope, from Eastern watering places, and, perhaps, from Europe.

C. A. S.

A Nevada Romance.

The *Lyon County Times* of Saturday says: The marriage of Charles L. Ahl of Dayton to Miss Emma J. Henley of Virginia, did not surprise any of their acquaintances. Both of the parties to this union were reared in Dayton, and have been intimately acquainted from a very tender age. About three years ago, while boating on the lake at Sutro, in company with Miss Emma Ahl (who has since become Mrs. Al. Reynolds) and a gentleman from California (who shall be nameless), the boat upset, and the nameless gallant immediately swam to the shore, leaving the Misses Henly and Ahl struggling in the water with Charley Ahl. The latter, with presence of mind, luckily succeeded in holding the boat with one hand, while with the other he caught hold of his drowning sister and assisted her into the boat. He then swam toward Miss Henly, and caught her by the back of the neck just as she re-appeard for the third and last time, and also got her in the boat, which he then pushed for the shore, where all three landed exhausted. Since that day the event which occurred last Sunday has been expected. The young couple will reside in Virginia, and start out in life with the hearty good will of all who know them.

Destructive Fire in Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON (Ky.), May 15.—A destructive fire broke out to-night in Silas Wolverton's omnibus and livery stable. The flames spread rapidly, and within five minutes, Wolverton's and the adjoining stable of Treacy & Wilson, the Phœnix Hotel, and the residence of General Leslie were in flames. At 11 P. M. fire is still raging, but under control. Loss, $200,000; insurance about $75,000.

The first apricots of the season were received in San Francisco Friday from Winters, Yolo County. They sold for 25 cents per pound. A small supply of currants, the first of the season also, were received, and sold for fifteen cents per pound.

Further reports reveal the fact that George Maynard, of San Francisco, committed suicide by stabbing himself at the Gwin mine.

It is probable that the holding of the Democratic State Convention will be postponed to the fourth of July next.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches.

Female Attorney Admitted—Reward—Sacramento Politics.

SACRAMENTO, May 14.—Governor Irwin offers a reward of $400 for the arrest and conviction of Thomas Dye, who broke jail in Lake County on the 7th of March. Dye is under indictment in Lake County for murder.

Mrs. Mary Josephine Young, wife of J. U. Young, of Sacramento, was to-day admitted to the Supreme Court. The Chief-Justice wrote out the license himself in full, out of compliment to the first woman ever admitted to the Supreme Court Bar of California. Her examination is said to have been severe, and she passed it with full honors.

The Republicans here are moving with great earnestness. A large club meeting was held to-night, and the unanimous sentiment was that straight unselfish Republican organizations must be made, purely for the advancement of the party and irrespective of men desiring office. A young men's Republican Club is to be formed Thursday night—over 100 names being placed on the roll in two hours after it was opened to-day.

Monument Dedicated.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.), May 14.—The Confederate monument, erected by the Ladies' Monumental Association, in Capital Square, was unveiled to-day with most imposing ceremonies in the presence of 120,000 people.

Democrats and the Veto.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—It was announced to-day by parties supposed to be well informed as to the movements of Democratic members of the House, that there would be a caucus of the Joint Advisory Committee this evening, on the vetoed bill to prevent military interference at elections. Members of the Committee stated to-night, however, that the advisability of holding such meeting had been discussen, but it was the general sentiment that it was unnecessary to take any action now, there being no need for any hasty disposal of the measure.

The Double Standard.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day, the subject of the double standard was discussed at considerable length in connection with the more recently expressed views of European nations on the subject, and it was understood Secretary Evarts would reopen correspondence with with foreign governments looking to fresh negotiations for the adoption of a dual standard.

No Aid for Colored Immigrants.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The resolution recently introduced in the House by Garfield authorizing the Secretary of War to issue rations to colored refugees in Kansas was called for action in Committee, and a proposition to report the measure to the House with favorable recommendation was rejected. This virtually kills the measure.

Evacuation of Roumelia.

ODESSA, May 13.—The Russian Steam Navigation Company's vessels will convey 40,000 men and 2,600 horses from Bourgas, between May 15th and June 15th. The remainder of the evacuating army will go away by railway.

Hitch in Peace Negotiations.

LONDON, May 13.—A Lahore correspondent reports that fresh difficulties have arisen in the peace negotiations at Gundamuk. Yakoob Khan is willing to grant what the British demand, but his position in Afghanistan is so critical that he is himself obliged to demand urgently more than they can grant in return.

Workingmen in Ventura Co.

SAN BUENAVENTURA, May 15.—The Presidents of the various Workingmen's Club met to-day and elected a County Central Committee of twenty-three members, instructing it to assemble on the 22d instant, to elect delegates to the State Convention. Kearney's onslaught upon Terry and the other volunteers excited a good deal of attention, most of the party endorsed his doctrine as correct. The eleventh-hour men protest vigorously against being ruled out, and favor a new party, with Kearny left out in the cold.

The Appropriation Bills.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The *World's* Washington correspondent thinks there is scarcely a doubt but that the Appropriation bills will now be passed, and the adjournment of Congress follow at once. Then the Democracy will appeal to the country on the veto.

Collapse of a Newspaper.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The *Morning Herald*, a Democratic paper which has been running three months, collapsed to-night. Cause, lack of funds and poor support.

Fatal Disease in the Caucasus.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.—The disease which has broken out in the Caucasus proves fatal in twenty-four hourse. In Derby, which contains 150 houses, seventy persons died. In Medivrichenl, with 200 houses, there are 200 persons dead. The mortality elsewhere is on the same scale.

Children Burned to Death.

TORONTO, May 15.—Three children, named Richard Casey, John Casey and John Emard, were burned to death yesterday while at play in a shed.

Mysterious Death of a Mother and Child.

MARYSVILLE, May 15—The wife and daughter (aged about five years) of Martin Sulzberger, of Sutter County, were found this afternoon suspended by their necks in an outbuilding on his ranch, about three miles north of Yuba City. Mystery surrounds the affair, and it is not known whether it is a murder or suicide. It is reported this evening that the husband had been arrested for threats made against his wife.

Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—Auditor Maynard, of this city, committed suicide at the Gwin Mine, in Amador county, yesterday.

Destructive Fire in Chico.

CHICO, May 16.—A large and destructive fire has just been put out. It began in a China wash-house, next to Central Hotel, and burned every building within the two blocks between Second and Fourth, and Broadway and Salem streets, excepting the Bank of Chico. An estimate of loss is $60,000; and insurance $30,000.

Ten-Dollar Certificates.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Secretary of the Treasury says it is useless to send telegrams to the Department for ten-dollar certificates, as they will be sent in due proportion to all the different offices authorized to sell them as soon as they can be printed, and the supply will soon reach two millions a day.

California Mines in New York.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Seats in the Mining Board here sold to-day at $350 and are difficult to obtain. The *Evening Commercial* mentions several mining companies which it says have already transferred their entire business from San Francisco here, and says these companies are only forerunners of others, and information has been received of several already on the way. Not only are the established companies following this course, but a number of others which are being organized for business in New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and Montana, which would naturally have centred their operations in San Francisco, have made arrangements for organization to take place here in preference to California.

Satisfaction Demanded.

LONDON, May 16.—Turkestan news to the *Gazette* announces that the Russian anthorities demanded immediate satisfaction for the exclusion of Russian traders from the Chinese frontier town of Shikho.

Demand for U. S. Four-Per-Cents.

CHICAGO, May 15.—A *Journal* New York special says: Yesterday the First National Bank Syndicate received from J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, a bid for $30,000,000 United States four-per-cent bonds, the price of the bid having been slightly below market quotations. A reply was sent that so large an amount of bonds would not be sold, as they were wanted for banks which have to substitute uncalled for called bonds now pledged with the Treasurer at Washington to secure the note circulation, but that $10,000,000 would be furnished at the full market price. After much correspondence, in which the London firm said they would be content with $20,000,000 a compromise was finally made, and it was decided last night to let the London house have $15,000,000 at the full price, and this was accepted. The bonds will be forwarded to London direct from Washington. The Syndicate now has $44,000,000 left.

Restoration of Silver to its Old Place.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The *Herald* to-day thinks that the condition of England is highly favorable to a bi-metallic currency, and public sentiment is rapidly hastening its adoption. It is, perhaps, due in part to Williamson's representations that it was decided in a Cabinet meeting at Washington that Evarts should make communications to our diplomatic representatives with a view to a new silver conference, or direct negotiations for a general restoration of a double standard. There are excellent grounds for hoping that this new movement in furtherance of bi-metalism may be successful. Bayard, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, favors an additional appropriation for diplomatic purposes to defray the expense of the new effort. We understand Evarts is sanguine in the belief that the time is rife for the restoration of silver to its old place in the currency of the great commercial nations.

The Question of Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee have concluded to take no action on Woods' resolution providing for the final adjournment of Congress during the present month, until after the President has acted on the Legislative bill.

The Gautemala Revolution.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Late Panama advices says: A report was circulated some time ago that General Uraga, a Mexican, who was recently banished from Gautemala, had gathered together about 2,000 men, with whom he intended to invade Gautemala and overthrow the Government of General Barraiss. Soveral Mexican officers who were captured recently in the ranks of the revolutionary party, will be tried by court-martial and will be shot.

Depressed State of Agriculture.

CHICAGO, May 18.—A *Times'* London special says: The *Times'* correspondent to-day published an interview with several Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire land owners, who say that farmers are falling right and left, which failures are only known locally. Many landlords, after reducing rents, cannot get tenants. Several large owners are about to take their farms and work them themselves. Several great Scotch landlords have reduced rents twenty to thirty per cent. To-day the Prince of Wales' agent in the Duchy of Cornwall gave notice to his tenants that in consideration of the present depressed state of agriculture, a remission of twenty per cent. from the rents for a period of three years would be made. In no man's memory has agriculture been so profitless. This is owing in part to bad harvests, but chiefly to the vast food importations from America.

Indicted—Politics.

SACRAMENTO, May 18.—The Grand Jury has found a true bill of indictment against A. F. Clark for felony, because of conspiracy in the Tullis murder.

The new Republican Legion is organizing with success, and some 800 members are already enrolled. To-day Company "A," composed of young men, formed and elected its officers. The Republican Legion is arranging a uniform turnout to give the Republican Convention, June 17th, a reception. The young Democrats are arranging to organize a quasi regiment. Everything here denotes the entry upon a very lively campaign.

BAKERSFIELD, May 18.—The Democratic County Convention met yesterday morning. The following nominations were made: Benjamin Brundage, Superior Judge; W. R. Bower, Sheriff; E. E. Calhoun, District Attorney; A. T. Lightner, County Clerk; J. C. Pemberton, Treasurer; T. E. Harding, Assessor; Perry Wilkes, Auditor; W. R. McNurdo, County Surveyor.

SAN BUENAVENTURA, May 18.—At a meeting of the Republican County Central Committee to elect delegates to the State Convention, the following were chosen: Charles H. Davis, Frank A. Thompson, John A. Barry and H. G. McLean.

Affairs in Colombia.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The Steamer Alps, which arrived to-night, brings Panama dates to the 10th. The troubles in the State of Cauca are virtually ended. Garces, former President of the State, and all the party leaders who were associated with him in the revolution, are prisoners of war. Their followers are dispersed, and their arms fallen into the hands of the National Party, the Hertadistas. The State is now secured for the party of which General Trujillo is the head, and his candidate for the Presidency of the Colombia Union is almost certain of election.

The Highest Point.

DENVER (Col.) May 19.—At one o'clock this afternoon the Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad reached the Kenosha Summit with the track. At half-past three P.M. the first passenger train reached the Summit, 10,140 feet above the sea level—the highest yet reached by any railroad in North America. All the difficulties in the way are now overcome, and track-laying will continue at the rate of a mile a day until the road reaches Leadville. Passengers leaving Leadville in the morning now arrive in Denver before midnight the same day.

The Talmage Case Again.

NEW YORK, May 19.—A copy of the complaint to the Synod of Long Island against the Brooklyn Presbytery, for its action in the Talmage case, has been served upon the Moderator of the latter body, signed by nearly twenty members, including Mr. Vandyke and Mr. Crosby, who hold that the charge of falsehood and deceit against Mr. Talmage was fully proved.

Dead Bodies Found.

FAIRFIELD, May 19.—The body of A. A. Hill, reported drowned at Bird's Landing last week, was found to-day, about half-past three o'clock, floating in Montezuma Slough.

The body of a soldier was found this evening, lying near the Benicia Railroad, about one and a half miles from Fairfield depot. He had a gunshot wound in the left breast. A musket was found near him. It is thought he committed suicide. Coroner White is now holding an inquest.

Capital Punishment in Switzerland.

BERNE, May 19.—Complete returns of the popular vote given show 191,197 in favor of, and 177,263 against the re-establishmen of Capital punishment.

Another Inundation in Hungary.

PESTH, May 19.—The river Theiss has inundated ninety square miles of grain fields near Beose Besca, and destroyed two villages. The river Drane overflowed its banks, and destroyed hundreds of houses.

Crop Reports.

CHICAGO, May 16.—The *Inter-Ocean* publishes an analysis of about three hundred letters which it has received the past three or four days. They represent the condition of growing crops throughout the Northwestern States, and without noticeable exception every State reports that wheat and corn have increased in acreage and are in fine condition. Kansas and Nebraska will have a very large increase in yield, and other States a moderate increse. Prospects never have been brighter, although for a while there seemed danger from drouth.

Cholera—Threatened Strikes.

LONDON, May 18.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Calcutta says: The report that 20,000 to 30,000 persons died from cholera while returning from a religious fair is repeated.

A series of strikes is threatened in Calcutta. Gangs of malcontents at Poona have written to the Bombay Government threatening to raise another mutiny and to put a price upon the head of the Governor unless the distress is relieved.

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

M. C. WINCHESTER, - - - Editor.

All articles intended for this column must be sent to M. C. Winchester, Knights Landing, Yolo County, who has charge of the Temperance Department, by appointment of the Yolo County District Lodge I. O. G. T

Proceedings of the Yolo County District Lodge I. O. G. T.

[FOURTH QUARTERLY MEETING—FIFTH YEAR.]

Officers and Members of Yolo County District Lodge met at the Hall of Cottonwood Lodge in the Town of Madison, May 10th, 1879, and were called to order by D. D. G. W. C. L. Bro. Wm. Sims.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following members entitled to seats:

Cottonwood Lodge No. 135—Bro's J. E. Wootton J. Audett and Sister Addie Rice.

Antelope 145—No delegates.

Winters 165—Bros C. Covell, V. Morris Will Peir, Sisters E. J. Covell, S J. Kinsey, Lillie Jones, Ollie Wilson.

Occidental 198—No delegates.

Chrysopolis 210—Bros B. F. Loomis, J. J. Bowman, George Alford, H. C. Grant, Sisters Ella Porter, Amelia Fisher, Wright, Alia Green.

Success 366—Bro's S. J. and S. H. Fryett, Peter Gucher, H. E. Harrison, P. S. Keith.

Capay Valley 419—Sisters Nettie Johnson, Ollie Climm, Alma Henry, Estella Nash, Bro Sam Monger.

Orion 221—Bro. B. H. Hoag, Mrs Marden, Kate More.

Faith Temple 12—Sisters Nannie Morris, Nellie Brunson.

Victoria 41—Sister Emma Norton.

Journal of previous meeting read and approved.

Committee on programe reported printing programme and posters for Yolo county District Lodge.

Committee on State of the Order report that the order is steadily increasing in membership, also report the organization of a new Lodge at Davisville by Bro Bain of Kentucky.

Committee on Bye-Laws reported a full set of Bye-Laws for Yolo County District Lodge, which after slight amendments, were unamiously adopted.

REPORTS FROM LODGES.

Cottonwood 135—Reports members in good standing 34; Lodge doing well.

Antelope 145—No report.

Winters 165—Reports members in good standing 70; Lodge in prosperous condition.

Occidental 198—No report.

Chrysopolis 210—No written report, but delegates report Lodge as doing well.

Success, 336, reports members in good standing 48; Lodge in good working order.

Capay Valley, No. 419, reports members in good standing 65; Lodge doing very well.

Victoria Temple Band of Hope, No. 41, reports number members 26; Temple in a healthy condition.

Faith Temple, no written report.

A recess for lunch was then declared, during which time a bountiful repast, consisting of strawberries, ice cream, cakes and pies of all description was served by the members of Cottonwood Lodge. After the wants of the inner man had been fully supplied, Lodge was again called to order by D. D. Bro. W. Sims.

Knights Landing was then unanimously chosen as the place of next meeting.

Bro. M. C. Winchester was reappointed as editor for the ensuing quarter.

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

On Honors, by Bro. John A. Black.

On Bands of Hope and Juvenile Temples, by Bro. M. C. Winchester.

Report of Treasurer as follows:

Cash received	$8 15
Warrants paid on printing applications	7 00
Balance on hand	$1 15

A vote of thanks was tendered to the members of Cottonwood Lodge for their hospitality.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Good Templars of Yolo County, in District Lodge assembled, hereby return to Bro. Geo. W. Baine our heartfelt thanks for his very efficient labors in behalf of the Temperance cause in Yolo county, and beg that he may keep a small place in his heart to give a kindly thought to his many warm admirers of Yolo county he will leave behind when he shall return to his home in Kentucky.

After a stirring address by Bro. Baine which brought tears to the eyes of all present, and several songs by members of Capay and Cottonwood Lodges, one of the best and most enjoyable of all District Lodges ever held in Yolo county, was brought to a close, and the members dispersed to their homes more than ever determined that while God should spare their lives they would do all in their power to advance the cause of Temperance and to hasten the glad day when the banner of Temperance should float triumphant over all our fair land.

In Faith, Hope and Charity,

JOSHUA AUDETT,
District Secretary, pro tem.

BORN.

At Willow Slough, March 17th, 1879, to the wife of High Helm, a Daughter.

In Woodland, May 10th, 1879, to the wife of Geo. Nickels, a Son.

Near Woodland, May 18th, 1879, to the wife of Henry Fisher, a Son. Weight—12 pounds.

In Knights Landing, May 7th, 1879, to the wife of E. T. Clowe, a Daughter.

In Knights Landing, May 14th, 1879, to the wife of Wm. McGriff, a Daughter.

In Knights Landing, April 2d, 1879, to the wife of Adelbert Frisbie, a Son.

Near Knights Landing, April 5th, 1879, to the wife of J. Rickey, a Son.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's parents, near Cacheville, May 15th, by Eld. J. N. Pendegast, Mr. Henry C. Sandusky to Miss Sarah S. Diggs.

The printer was kindly remembered with delicious cake accompanying the above notice. Our hope is that the happy couple will realize their fondest desires and glide smoothly down the stream of time till they shall finally reach the haven of eternal rest.

DIED

In Woodland, May 17th, 1879, Samuel Donaldson, aged 40 years.

Free Reading.

Wood's Household Magazine from January to April, 1879, inclusive, contains over 400 handsomely Illustrated Stories, Poems, Essays, etc., concerning as many different topics of universal interest. The price of these numbers is 60 cents; but they will be mailed, postpaid, together with a $1 Oil Chromo, for only 30 cents (in stamps) to any person who has not seen the Magazine since its recent enlargement and improvement. Also, these numbers may be returned in good order after being read, in which case the four succeeding numbers will be mailed in exchange for them. An Agent wanted at every post-office in the United States and Canada. Many of our Agents are each making from $5 to $20 per day *on an average*. Particulars free. Address

S. S. WOOD,
my21 252 Broadway, New York City.

Hutchinson Family.

The concert of this famous musical family was attended by quite a large and appreciative audience. Those who were present were fortunate, those who were absent were losers. The voices are pure and sweet and in perfect harmony, rendering any instrumental accompaniment superfluous. During the rendition of the programme the audience seemed spellbound, and expressions of delight were emphatic and prolonged. It was a musical treat such as the people of Woodland may never again have the opportunity to enjoy.

HON. GEO. W. BAIN

Will Lecture in Woodland on the subject of "Temperance,"

On THURSDAY, May 29, '79.

MR. BAIN'S reputation as lecturer is equal to that of the very best, as so many have attested who heard him at Davisville and Madison.

Turn Cut and Hear Him.

my22wtd

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,

309 to 311½ Grand, and 58 to 70 Allen Sts., NEW YORK.

Spring and Summer of 1879:

Our New and Complete

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE & PRICE LIST

Is now ready, and will be sent to any address on receipt of price, **25 cents per year**, published semi-annually; or 16 cents each.

This edition is the most perfect of its kind in the world, containing 272 pages and over 1,000 illustrations, comprehending every article a lady is likely to want for herself or her family. Millinery, Straw and Fancy Goods, Ladies' and Children's Suits and Underwear, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, Corsets, Shoes, Boys' Clothing, Boys and Mens' Underwear and Hats, Silks, Laces, Dress Goods, Jewelry, Napery, Childrens' Carriages, Chamber Sets, etc., at the lowest New York price given in plain figures, and all information necessary to enable any person to order goods by mail or express and receive prompt attention.

Addres, E. RIDLEY & SONS.
my22w Grand and Allen Streets, New York.

KING'S NEXT TRIP,

PHOTOGRAPHICALLY,

Will be around through Hungry Hollow, up Capay Canyon, Quicksilver Mines, and then into Berreyessa Valley, Monticello, Winters, Madison, and home, making views of numerous Dwellings, Landscapes, etc., ordered, also any bits of interesting scenery noticeable on the trip.

Hints from any who have been over the same ground, as to choice views or any particularly interesting points which may be taken in on my trip will be thankfully received.

Gallery Closed at Woodland from May 20th to June 1st.

my22w2d2 KING, Artist in Photography.

Administrator's Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of the County of Lake and State of California, made on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1879, in the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM GORDON, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator, with will annexed, of the estate of said deceased, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, in Gold Coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on or after MONDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD DAY of JUNE, A. D. 1879, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said WILLIAM GORDON, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise—other than, or in addition to, that of said testate at the time of his death—in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the County of Yolo, and State of California, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Tract No. One (1). That portion of what is known as the Gordon Grant, in Yolo County, in the State of California, known and described on a map of the survey of said grant, made by R. K. Nichols, and filed in the Recorder's Office of Yolo County, in said State, as Lot six (6), and bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at a point on the North boundary of said grant from which the northeast corner of said grant bears south 79¾° east 200 chains distant; thence north 79¾° west 32 50-100 chains along the north boundary of said grant; thence south 10° west 116 75-100 chains to centre of Cache Creek; thence south 79¼° east 27 chains down the centre of Cache Creek; thence south 63¾° east 5 50-100 chains down centre of Cache Creek; thence north 10¼° east 118 50-100 chains to place of beginning; containing 381 20-100 acres of land.

Tract No. Two (2). That portion of what is known as the Gordon Grant, in Yolo County, State of California, known and described on a map and survey of said grant, made by R. K. Nichols, and filed in the Recorder's Office of said Yolo County as Lot five (5), and bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at a point on the north boundary of said grant from which the northeast corner of said grant bears south 79¾° east. 160 chains distant; thence north 79¾° west 40 chains along the north boundary of said grant; thence south 10° west 118 50-100 chains to centre of Cache Creek; thence south 63¾° east 41 50-100 chains down the centre of Cache Creek; thence north 10¼° east 129 50-100 chains to the place of beginning; containing 496 acres of land.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash in Gold Coin of the United States. Deed at expense of purchaser.

Bids or offers may be made at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of the sale.

All bids or offers must be in writing, and left at the office of Woods Crawford, Attorney at Law, in Odd Fellows' building, in the town of Lakeport, County of Lake, and State of California, or delivered to the undersigned personally.

Dated May 14th, A. D. 1879.

J. D. ADAMS,
Administrator of the Estate of William Gordon, deceased. my22w5t

Receiver's Sale—Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY VIRTUE of a Decree and an Order of Sale, made by the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District, in and for the County of Sacramento, State of California, in an action wherein HARRIET E. MOWE is Plaintiff, and WM. DRESBACH and ADIN BULLARD and others are Defendants, dated the 3d day of January, 1879, the undersigned will, at the Town of Davisville, Yolo County, in front of the Railroad Depot, at the hour of 11 A.M. of JUNE 11th, 1879, sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, for cash in United States Gold Coin, the following described property situated in the Town of Davisville, Yolo County, California, and known as Lots One, Two, Three and Four in Block number Four, Range "F," Lots Three and Five in Block number One, Range "E," as described upon the map or plan of said Town of Davisville, together with the improvements situate thereupon.

S. M. ENOS,
Receiver in case of Harriet E. Mowe vs. Wm. Dresbach et als. my20dw

Trustees' Sale.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF A Deed of Trust executed by E. F. BANE to ED. R. HAMILTON and WM. P. COLEMAN and recorded in Book "P" of Mortgages at page 475 and following, Records of Yolo County, State of California, and on application of C. H. Swift, holder of the indebtedness secured to be paid thereby and for default in the payment thereof, we will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for U. S. Gold coin, on MONDAY, JUNE SIXTEENTH, 1879, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock A.M., in front of the premises, the following described property, to wit: "Lots Fifteen and Sixteen in Block number Two, Range D, in the Town of Davisville."

ED. R. HAMILTON, } *Trustees.*
WM. P. COLEMAN. }
my22w3t

Notice to Stock Propagators.

TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, YOLO COUNTY,

ALL OWNERS AND AGENTS OF PROPagation Horses, Bulls, and Jacks, who have not paid license, are hereby notified that they are delinquent for County License for the Season of 1879, and that by law I must enforce collection and costs thereon, unless the same is settled by MAY 31st, 1879.

A. C. KEAN,
License Collector Yolo County,
May 16th, 1879. my20dw

$25 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the following property and the thief who stole it, in Woodland, Yolo County, Cal., on the evening of THURSDAY, May 8th, 1879; A silver tea-set—teapot, sugar bowl, creamer and butter-dish (latter different pattern); Russian leather purse with tassels; satchel purse, small purse, all containing coin; gold locket and chain, pair gold earrings (ball with bird); two long breastpins and a silver thimble with the initials "J. E. U." upon it. CAREY BARNEY,
my11dwtf Sheriff Yolo Co., Cal.

BIBLICAL LECTURES

WARNING THE WORLD!

A sixty-foot tent has been erected and comfortably seated on Main Street, Woodland,

Opposite the Gasworks,

By Elders W. M. HEALEY and W. C. GRAINGER,

In which they are preaching to the people of this vicinity, who are cordially invited to come and hear Bible Truth

Without Money and Without Price!

Our only object is to warn the people of events soon to occur, according to Bible prophecy, that they may be prepared for the future. The lectures will commence at 7½ o'clock each evening and be continued until further notice. my15dw

OUR MOTTO IS:

Down with the Grabbers! Down with the Credit System! Down with High Prices! And the People say the Chinese must go! But we are coming.

THE GREAT WESTERN

BANKRUPT STORE!

IS NOW OPEN

IN WOODLAND,

Opposite the Postoffice,

With a LARGE STOCK, comprising

CLOTHING,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Men's Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Dry Goods,

FANCY GOODS,

LADIES AND MISSES' SHOES,

And a Full Line of Ladies' Hats, with a

Thousand Articles—

TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

This great cargo of goods is brought here to be sold, and they are to be sold at any price, which, owing to the stagnation and panic in business circles, we have taken advantage of the failures, and buying for cash, we are able to dispose of this stock at slaughtering prices, which will convince you that the bottom is knocked out of high prices in goods.

We offer you no Price List, ladies and gentlemen, because some unscrupulous dealers copy our price list and advertise the same, marking down the goods a little less, and when you go there they will say they are all out, or they just sold the last of it. We offer you no trickery in trade. In other words, we do not sell you a pair of Overalls for 50 cts. that are worth 75 cts., and then charge you $1.50 for a Hat that cost 75 cts., or sell a lady calico for 5 cts. a yard costing 6 cts., then charging her for a corset $1.25, that cost 65 cts. That is old fogyism, and tricks in trade. And, a few more words, to say that we can sell goods forty per cent. cheaper than any other house in Woodland.

Come and see for yourselves, as there is no trouble to show goods and give prices, nor are you forced to buy.

THE GREAT WESTERN

BANKRUPT STORE!

Opposite the Postoffice,
WOODLAND.

ap25dw M. MICHAEL & CO.

GENERAL MACHINERY

......AND......

REPAIR SHOP.

The attention of the People of Yolo and adjoining counties is called to the fact that

Messrs. Perry & Harris

Now have their Machine Shop in complete running order, and solicit the patronage of all who are interested in the Machinery line. Repairs on Engines, Separators, Feeders, Headers, Mowers, Plows, and all other Agricultural Implements, we make our specialty. We have

FACILITIES AND EXPERIENCE

For doing the same, and do not hesitate to say that we have AS GOOD MACHINERY AS CAN BE FOUND ON THE COAST.

THE BEST OF MECHANICS,

Both on Wood and Iron we have at all times.

Call for your Machine work, Blacksmithing and Wood work, and satisfy yourselves, before transporting and paying the enormous rates of freight to and fro for miles away to the cities. By doing

FIRST-CLASS WORK

And square dealing, we are in hopes to merit your patronage.

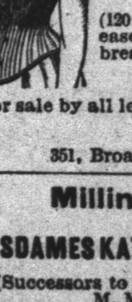
Shop on First Street, near Bank of Woodland.

my4dw PERRY & HARRIS.

THE TAMPICO BUSTS

Now used in

Dr. Warner's Health Corset



And **Skirt Supporters** are the greatest improvement ever made in Corsets. They are as soft as velvet, very flexible and contain no bones.

Price by mail, $1.50; Nursing Corset, $1.75.

THE FLEXIBLE HIP CORSET,

(120 Bones) fits with perfect ease and is *Warranted* not to break over the hips.

Price, - - $1.25.

For sale by all leading merchants.

WARNER BROTHERS,
351, Broadway, New York. my8w

Millinery Goods!

MESDAMES KATZENSTEIN & BRADLEY

(Successors to Mrs. Murphy and Miss M. Murphy & Co.)

No. 165 J St., Sacramento, Cal.

The Leading Millinery Establishment. Spring and Summer Styles for 1879, now ready. Orders solicited, and promptly attended to when received. The largest and newest stock in the city. mh27w

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, May 22d, 1879.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Town and County Matters

The Matured Idiot of the "Mail."

Last week we took occasion to refer to a matter so frequently remarked on our streets to the effect that the *Mail*, in point of news, was nothing more than an epitome of the news columns of the DEMOCRAT. Although the *Mail* man in reply characterizes us as the "Green Boy of the DEMOCRAT," he consumes over half a column of his *valuable* space to answer our paragraph of four or five lines. In this idiotic blast, evidently emanating from a spirit of self-conviction and false pride, our neighbor forgets the chief essentials of an argument and supplies the omissions with a string of epithets only found in the vocabulary of one whose conscience has long since grown callous by continued falsifying and misrepresentation of facts. He first says, (referring to the local of this paper,) "the writer is so much of an *ignoramus* as not to know, although pretendingly a newspaper man, that a weekly paper issued Thursday morning goes to press Wednesday afternoon. *If he is so ignorant as that he has no business about a printing office.*" In the very same breath he continues—"In fact we kept our columns open until 2 o'clock Thursday morning to get the latest returns." Shades of Franklin! Note the mark—the *Mail* prating about ignorance! He says we are geeen in the printing business and did not know that his paper was printed on Wednesday evening, and then unwittingly declares that he kept his columns open until 2 o'clock Thursday morning. Certainly he kept his columns open until 2 o'clock and had not *one word* to say editorially concerning the result. We therefore never *insinuated* a falsehood when we made the statement that that sheet had nothing to say about the result. He loses no opportunity to refer to the local of this paper as a "green boy," and we are grateful for his charitable disposition in noting our age and experience. There is a possibility of improvement on our side; but we fear our neighbor has passed the meridian of his day and is slowly declining from the horizon of useful life. We would recommend fish as brain food for our recanting contemporary, but a panic in the fish market at this time, would be rather a serious calamity. A medium-sized whale each day might, in the course of time, serve to revive his blunted intellect—if it ever was *brilliant*. Unlike our friend of the *Mail* we do not presume to be smart, and if we did we certainly should make no bigoted boasts, as he delights in doing. We know he is smart, because he says so; but that exhibition of spite, envy and innate malice in the *Mail* of yesterday can certainly reflect no credit upon that paper. In conclusion we have only to say that his article which has given him so much conceited pleasure is wholly without force in point of truth. He does not deny appropriating our news, and we have proven that our statement regarding the election news was correct. If he has succeeded in proving our verdancy, which seems to have been his sole object, we presume he is repaid for his voluntary trouble. But—lay on McDuff, etc.

Proceedings of Town Trustees.

May 9th, 1879—Board met pursuant to adjournment; present, Trustees Rhodes, Schluer, Sieber and Nickelsburg; Trustee Rhodes in the Chair.

The minutes of the last three meetings were read and approved.

The monthly reports of the Clerk and Marshal were received and ordered on file.

The report of the Clerk is as follows:

REPORT

Of A. Nickelsburg, Town Clerk of the Town of Woodland, of the transactions of the Treasury for the months of March and April, 1879, and the financial condition of the Town, on the 5th day of May, 1879:

Receipts.

On hand at date of last report	$2857 58
Received from George Alford, Marshal	601 50
Total receipts	$3459 08

Disbursements.

Warrants redeemed	$ 892 51
Balance in Treasury	$2566 57

[No warrants outstanding.]

Of which amount $551.00 belongs to the Railroad Street Special Fund, $358.63 to the General Fund, and $1656.94 to the Street Fund.

Respectfully submitted,
A. NICKELBURG, Town Clerk.

The bond of A. S. House, as Assistant Night Watchman, was approved.

The following claims were allowed:

Wm. Coulter, services as Night Watchman	$80 00
Geo. W. Alford, services as Marshal	83 33
Wm. Saunders, printing	11 00
Carey Barney, Sheriff's fees, in Town vs. Fiske	18 70
W. B. Treadwell, services as Town Atty.	50 00
Woodland Gas Co., for gas	44 00
J. E. R. O'Farrell, services as Town Surveyor	57 00
W. W. Porter, services as Town Engineer	20 00
W. W. Porter, repairs on engine	8 25
F. A. Knox, work on engine and jail	3 50

The claim of O. Ruggles for $12.94, for work on sidewalk, was rejected.

A petition was received from G. J. Cole and others praying that the Town take charge of the Library and impose a tax for the support of the same; which petition was ordered on file.

The roadway of West Street from Main Street to the north line of the Corporation was ordered to be graded and graveled; the Town Surveyor to return specifications at the next meeting.

The matter of sidewalks on Second Street was postponed to the next meeting.

Board adjourned to Wednesday, May 14th, at 9 o'clock P. M.

May 14th, 1879.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Trustees Rhodes, Schluer, Sieber and Nickelsberg; Trustee Rhodes in the Chair.

The specifications for grading and graveling West street were approved and ordered on file.

The matter of the sidewalks on Second street between Main street and Lincoln Avenue were laid over till the next meeting.

On motion the Board adjourned.

Silver Wedding.

Last Friday night a number of friends and acquaintances made an unceremonious call upon our old townsman P. Krellenberg and his amiable lady, in honor of their silver wedding anniversary, which occurred on that day. The party received hearty welcome, and after the recitation of an appropriate poem prepared for the occasion came the presentation of gifts, many of which were highly appreciable, as tokens of esteem and good will. Among the presentations the following were noteworthy: Silver tea set, Otto Schluer; silver spoons, Mrs. Hunter, of Oakland; silver cup, Mr. and Mrs. Hoernlein; silver wreath and napkin ring, Mrs. Hafky. Good music being in attendance the party enjoyed themselves in dancing, toasting and general mirth and jollity until a late hour.

Must Acquiesce.

The other day a farmer living a few miles from Woodland came into town to engage hands to work in the hay harvest. He addressed a large crowd of loungers who were congregated in front of a fourth class boarding house, many of whom were doubtless without money or credit, but strange to say, not one would consent to work for less than $2,50 a day. They were recent arrivals from the Sacramento and San Francisco, and evidently the disciples of the immaculate Kearney, who has taught them to believe that their services are utterly indispensable in the harvest field, and will bring them fabulous wages if they only hold firm in their demand.

Another interpretation of the matter is that this class of men don't want work at any price and will not accept employment of any kind so long as they can possibly subsist without it. It is this very class that is foremost in every hullaballoo about "low wages" and the "burdens of capital." They are the bane of society, the dregs of civilization, and the chaff of industry. They have done more to degrade honest labor and depreciate wages than any other element we know of, and are now but suffering in the meshes of torment where their folly and indiscretion have placed them. But they must learn that the teachings of Kearney are not infallible, and if they go into the country to work they must accept the customary wages.

The gentleman in search of hands had no difficulty in securing all he needed, at the usual harvest wages. Kearney and his satellites will find it up-hill business, we fear, to regulate the labor market while so many of the more desireable classes are idle.

The Last Man.

Who ever saw a train or steamboat excursion depart without leaving some delinquent passenger behind? The last man is as necessary as the excursion itself and is just as inevitable. The last man on board the train yesterday didn't get there. He was a corpulent individual of the true Bismarkian type and weighed about 300 pounds avodupois, which probably accounted for his tardiness. As he dashed down Main street, ulster in one hand and a huge valise in the other, the crowds of by-standers endeavored to urge his speed by such cries as, "Go it fatty!" "Push along old hoss!" "Luff a little!" "Cast off ballast!" "You'll make it," and other similar remarks. But unfortunately our belated victim, in turning the corner at Sixth street brought his pedestals into contact with a treacherous orange peel and the concussion of our friend's massive form coming in collision with the sidewalk was not only potent to the sense of feeling, but was fatal to the issues of the hour. He gathered himself up, collected his scattered baggage, and was prepared to renew his journey, just as the train was leaving the depot. It is needless to say that he was the maddest man in town as he turned back muttering—"Guess dem peoples laff if a mon don't was kilt und gits left de cars behint, neither."

Democratic Primary Election in Woodland.

Pursuant to an order of the Democratic Central Committee issued May 12th, 1879, calling Primaries for the election of delegates to the County Convention to elect delegates to the State Convention to be held at Sacramento, May 27th, 1879, the Democrats of Woodland Precinct met at the Town Hall in Woodland at 2 o'clock P.M., May 17th, and organized an Election Board by appointing two Judges and a Clerk. The County Central Committee having failed to prescribe any test governing the election, the Democrats present adopted the following test of the qualification of voters, to-wit:

"All legal voters of this precinct who intend to vote for the nominees of the Democratic State Convention for State officers, and the nominees of the Democratic Congressional Convention for this Congressional District, shall be entitled to vote at this primary election."

The polls were kept open till sundown, and the following gentlemen were elected delegates to-wit: J. Z. Groff, W. J. Chiles, Joseph Gibson, R. E. Moore, Nathan Grayson, Chas. Nelson, Jason Watkins, John Gibson, George H. Jackson, D. R. Clanton, W. Y. Browning, W. H. Grant, Samuel Haines, W. T. Lucas, F. E. Baker, E. L. Parramore, John Tackney.

The Rain and Its Effects.

The rain that has fallen the past few days was nothing more than might have been expected to occur at this time of the year. Seldom has the month of May been known to pass over without a good wetting shower, and the storm of this week seems in keeping with the times. Yet it is the general belief that crops would do as well or better without it. Much of the large, early grain will be laid to the ground and the danger from rust may be greater to that class of grain than before. But we have it on good authority that the late sown will be greatly benefited by it, and many experienced farmers are of opinion that the rain will tend to impede the growth of rust on this grain and effect a good crop. They argue that grain for several days past has been at a stand-still, which they say is the cause of rust. They think that this rain will cleanse the stalk and promote its growth and maturation. Doubtless a large portion of hay exposed to the weather will suffer more or less damage, but the hay-time shower has become almost as traditional to the farmer of this Coast as to the people of the Eastern States.

A Literary Avalanche.

An enviable fame among people who love good books is being achieved by the "American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman street, New York. Simultaneously with the completion of their wonderfully cheap and successful Acme edition of Chamber's Cyclopædia of English Literature, they announce the publication of six other standard and popular books, all choice editions, at prices heretofore unheard of. They are "Rollin's Ancient History," 1,192 very large double-column pages, large type, price in cloth, $2.25, in sheep, $2.75; "Josephus' Complete Works," 1,042 pages, uniform with Rollin, but still larger type, price, cloth, $2.00, sheep, $2.50; "Arabian Nights," large type, cloth, 55 cents; "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress," very large type, cloth, 50 cents; "Robinson Crusoe," large type, cloth, 55 cents; and "Baron Munchausen," extra large type, cloth, 50 cents. A discount of 10 per cent. from these prices is allowed to all whose orders are received before June 1st, and an additional discount of 10 per cent. when ordered in clubs of five or more for either book, or to the amount of $10.00 or more selected from the list at one time. Circulars giving full particulars, specimens of type, etc., will be sent free on request. Sold only to buyers direct, and not through dealers or agents.

Serious if not Fatal Accident.

Yesterday afternoon Miss Rettie Burton, step-daughter of C. C. Scott, residing in the eastern part of Woodland, received a kick from a horse, the "cork" of the horse-shoe penetrating the temple above the left eye. A physician was immediately called upon who attended the wound and pronounced it very serious if not fatal. At last accounts the young lady, who is seventeen years of age, was suffering intense pain.

List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal., May 19th, 1879.

Boyer, Samuel	Jones, Thomas
Burson, John	Kennedy, Ed
Fellows, Miss Myra	Krammer, John
Goss, Robert (F)	Keniston, J J
Grighton, Perry (R T)	Mehring, J B
Hamill, Charles	Turner, Geo. M
	Woodside, W

Persons calling for the above letters will please say "advertised."

L. WALKER, P.M.

Hesperian College.

The seventeenth annual catalogue of the officers and students of Hesperian College for the Academic year 1879-80 is before us. It would indeed be superfluous for us to add our testimony in behalf of this well-known institution. During the eighteen years of its existence Hesperian has produced professors in all the branches whose attainments speak in the highest terms of its educational facilities. As an institution of learning and high moral culture it not only stands as a credit and honor to the city of Woodland and Yolo county, but has become one of the permanent institutions of the State. In glancing over the list of graduates we notice the names of many whose success in the higher paths of life has rendered their record inseparable from the history of our Golden State, their accomplishments reflecting the highest honors on the institution that prepared them for their undertakings. Hesperian College was not founded in a spirit of rivalry. "Its founders were prompted by no selfish motives. They looked over the broad valley of the Sacramento—a valley unsurpassed in beauty and fertility—flanked on either side by grand mountain ranges, and traversed its whole length by the river that goes by its name. They saw that in the near future this enchanting region would contain a population of many thousands. They felt that to provide the means of a liberal Christian education for such a population was not only the work of necessity, but that it was dictated by a high sense benevolence." With this view Hesperian was founded and right nobly has she fulfilled her mission. The present Faculty is too well known to need any commendation from us. In their various capacities as instructors they have established a reputation which only competence and unabated energy could hope to acquire. All who have sons and daughters to educate may commit them to their care with the confident assurance that both their mental and moral training will receive the most constant, earnest and enlightened attention. Woodland and Yolo county may justly feel proud of their educational advantages with Hesperian at the head. The first term of the academic year begins August 18th, 1879.

Letter from Winters.

WINTERS, May 18th, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Perhaps a few items from this part of ths county may not be unwelcome at the present time to your many readers.

Yesterday, the 17th, it began raining, and at the present writing it is still cloudy, with occasional showers. This, of course will do some damage to crops, as it will cause a great deal of the grain to fall down. In conversation with prominent farmers, I learn that some of the wheat is already beginning to rust and it is thought by some that the present rain will assist that cause of difficulty, though many think differently. Never was there a more flattering propect in Yolo for a bountiful harvest than there was three days ago, but now things do not look quite so cheerful, although there will doubtless be an average yield in the entire county. Farmers in this vicinity have about finished cutting hay, but the wet weather will necessarily delay them five or six days in hauling and storing it, as a considerable portion still remains in the field and has received the full benefit of the storm.

The gravel train on the V. V. R. R., used in conveying gravel from Cache Creek to the line of the railroad running from Suisun to Benicia, is still at work. It makes two trips per day, carrying from 35 to 40 cars heavily loaded.

Sheep-shearing is now finished, the clip of wool having been sufficient to exceed the most sanguine expectation of stock men.

The Constitutional question has about died out in this region, and slowly but surely the political pot begins to boil, preparatory to "boiling" some aspiring candidates at the next county election, which takes place in September.

I see by your paper that the Supervisors have employed Dr. O'Neal, to visit the different parts of the county and examine into the nature of the diseases now so prevalent. Many of the horses in this vicinity are afflicted with a disease, the nature of which is unknown to the farmers and one which has baffled all skill, almost invariably carrying off its victim. It is not thought that it is the glanders, but whatever it may be it is almost as destructive in its nature. Yours, etc. E.

County Court—E. R. Bush, Judge.

May 15th.—People vs. Ah Moon et als.—Gaming. Case tried and jury unable to agree. Dismissed on the ground of being twice tried.

People vs. Lee.—Tried and found guilty. Sentenced to six months in the State Prison.

G. W. Davis vs. Martin Wester.—Case tried and verdict rendered for plaintiff in the sum of $3.00.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Willows train was an hour behind time this morning.

Judge P. H. Sibley returned from the Bay last night.

The Exchange Hotel now runs a hack to convey passengers to and from the cars.

Call on C. Barr and try one of those Green Seal cigars. They are all the rage.

The most remarkable case of mistaken identity we know of is that of Kearney and the *Chronicle*.

It will be seen that Hon. Geo. W. Bain will lecture in Woodland on Temperance, on Tuesday, May 29th.

The "Turks" and "Toughs." base ball clubs of Cacheville, are matched for a game as soon as the weather will permit.

At the Turners' picnic next Sunday, May 25th, a prize will be given to the best female dancer. Also to the prettiest lady.

Burglars attempted to enter another house last night but were frightened away. (We may stereotype this item for future use.)

Teams are at work hauling earth to elevate and widen the sidewalk in front of the premises of Dick Beamer, on Third Street.

Last Saturday, "Butch," in the employ of Frazer & Co., was dressing a beef, when by some means his knife slipped, cutting his wrist severely.

Miss Rettie Burton, whom we mentioned yesterday as meeting with a serious accident, is still in a critical condition, though resting somewhat easier.

There is a young man in Woodland who walked 125 miles to vote, and returned, making a walk of 250 miles. Talk of patriotism; there you have it.

We saw Frank Rahm on the street Tuesday. Wonder if he is disturbed with official dreams. From the rings he must keep clear—if he expects to win.

We learn that Frank Welch, of this place while at work in the hay field in Butte county got his hand caught in a mowing machine and severely injured.

A beautiful three stone Diamond Ring, a perfect gem of an ornament, worth $110; price $65, at Uncle Harris', 221 Kearny Street, between Bush and Sutter, San Francisco.

The tent was well filled last night by a very attentive and appreciative audience to hear Elder Healey discourse upon Bible Prophesy, as to the four kingdoms that should rule the earth and be followed by a fifth and last universal kingdom that shall be set up on the earth by the God of Heaven and never be destroyed. This kingdom is to be delivered to the righteous, to whom the promise is given that they shall inherit the earth. These interesting subjects will be continued each evening.

Murphy, indicted for burglary, was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

The "closer clip" is a new style of hair cutting started in Woodland. But a closer clip can't easily be had.

Thos. Lee, who was indicted and found guilty of burglary, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Judge S. C. Denson and Win. J. Davis, court reporter, came over from Sacramento Monday to attend District Court.

We saw a stranger in town yesterday and he was not introducing a patent windmill, gate or spring bed. He was a book agent.

The College fence is completed, all except painting. When this is done the grounds will present a very attractive appearance.

We notice a large amount of lumber and fencing material going out into the country daily for the purpose of improvement.

A. C. Adams of San Francisco and Judge W. C. Belcher of Marysville are in Wooland attending District Court, now in session.

Hon. A. H. Rose was in Woodland Monday, attending Court for Reclamation District, No. 108. He says crops in the District are elegant.

L. Machefert, our well-known jeweler, has retired from the business and J. A. Barclay, formerly of Suisun, will occupy the stand thus vacated.

The Capay stage yesterday conveyed a fine carriage to Parker & Lovell, of Capay. The painting was done at the paintshop of Beard & Hopkins.

Two inebriates were engaged in a pugilistic contest near the Fashion Stable yesterday for a full hour without being able to decide the championship.

A number of "dusky sons of the forest wild" passed through Woodland yesterday equipped for the blackberry campaign. They report that the berry crop will be large.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Croquet is becoming a favorite game of out-door amusement among the gentler sex, while the boys employ their leisure time in the healthful recreation of base ball.

On Monday last, May 19th, A. C. Kean, Treasurer of Yolo county, settled with the State for the quarter ending March 31st, paying into the State Treasury $7,344.58.

We yesterday received a call from E. Scranton, who is traveling in the interest of the S. F. *Chronicle*. He reports good success in the way of subscriptions to that journal.

The announcement that the Hutchinsons would sing on Sunday in the Congregational Church attracted a large Congregation, who were highly delighted with their music.

Because the DEMOCRAT ironically referred to the new Constitution in connection with the robbery of our dwelling, the *Mail* takes occasion to gloat over it with satisfaction.

Persons desiring to purchase the Fancher & Judson self-heating sad iron can leave their orders at Mack Webber's Drug Store and they will meet with prompt attention by the agent.

We stated that the receipts of the Literary Exhibition at Cacheville, last week, were $65.00; it should have been $67.00. The *Mail* makes the same mistake—strange coincidence.

The Oakland City Council has passed an ordinance by which the vice of opium smoking will be suppressed. Will our City Trustees follow this good example and stop it in Woodland?

What has become of the young man who was preparing a "pome" on "Main Street." Any information leading to the discovery of his whereabouts will be gladly received at this office.

The Eclipse Base Ball Club were organized on the 5th inst., with the following officers: Emil Jerome, President; J. E. Strong, Secretary; Frank Sprague, Treasurer; R. E. Hopkins, Captain.

The Dixon picnic was not very largely attended, we learn, but the ball in the evening at Centennial Hall was a complete success. There is to be another picnic at that place on next Thursday.

A Juvenile Base Ball Club has been organized at Knights Landing, with Henry Simmons, Captain; Douglas McGriff, Treasurer; and Chas. Black, Secretary. The club is called the "Alerts."

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson for the best photographs in the United States, and the Vienna medal for the best in the world, 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Two men slightly inebriated, in a buggy drawn (?) by a horse of the balky order, gave a public exhibition on the streets yesterday afternoon. The attendance was quite large and the interest intense.

The *Mail* man says that the local of this paper is *brand new* at the business. Had he taken the trouble he might have learned differently; but then, he waits for us to tell him all these things anyway.

Carpenters are at work enlarging and preparing the choir of the Congregational Church for a new and larger organ, which has been purchased with the aid of the proceeds derived from the play of Queen Esther.

The *Mail* man—he of the glass eyes—invites us to a war of words. Well, times are quiet just now and news rather scarce, and we guess we can stand it; especially if all his "scathing" attacks are as "thin" as the one in his last issue.

We are requested to announce that there will be a call meeting of the Ancient Order of Owls at the Court House, next Saturday evening, for the purpose of reorganizing. By order of Jason Watkins, Great Grand Screech Owl; Donald Frazer, Vice Grand; G. J. Cole, Secretary, and C. W. Proctor, Treasurer.

We have received a document from J. G. Barkley, candidate for School Superintendent of Colusa county, setting forth his views on educational matters and the management of Public Schools. Mr. Barkley will canvass that county and make speeches on matters educational, whether he is elected or not.

There has been completed and turned out at the railroad shops in Sacramento a new dummy car, in which the locomotive, mail, baggage, and passenger compartments are combined. The car will be used on the Northern Railway, and will run between Woodland and Williams. So says the *Record-Union*.

We understand it is the intention of our Trustees to build a sidewalk on the north side of Main Street, similar to the one just completed on the opposite side. Let us have it, gentlemen, by all means. It will add to the appearance of the town in the eyes of strangers, and besides, it is something much needed.

The other day we stepped into the office of DePue & Co., and examined some of the drawings from which lithographic views are to be made for the Historical Atlas of Yolo county. The drawings include some of the most prominent residences in the county, and as none but the best artists are employed in the work this feature of the Atlas alone will insure its recommendation to the public.

We have conversed with several parties from the neighborhood of Dunnigan and they all give very favorable reports of the crop prospects in that section. They assure us that the apprehension of danger to crops by many is not warranted by the real facts in the case, and that that portion of Yolo, at least, will yield fair returns. We sincerely hope that they are correct in their conclusions.

Posters are out announcing that the friends of the new Constitution will hold a mass meeting at the Court House in Woodland on Saturday, May 24th, at 2 P. M. Signed as follows:—J. M. Kelly, Jas. Johnson, H. Quinn, Robt Roberts, G. H. Arnold, W. S. Flournoy, C. H. Day, J. Q. Adams, R. Clark, Ben. Ely, J. R. Briggs, J. H. Harlan, E. Comstock, Wm Reed, W. G. Hunt, J. M. Rhodes, J. H. Bandy, E. Follett, Jesse Clark, Harrison Copp, P. C. Fenner, J. W. Beach, I. F. Nason, S. G. Harper, G. C. St. Louis.

The real estate market is extremely dull the only business of importance being the foreclosure and renewal of mortgages.

The wheat market remains quiet with an upward tendency. A few carloads pass through this place from above almost every morning.

W. D. Card has just finished painting the fine residence of E. R. Lowe, inside and out, and, like all that gentleman's work, it was well done.

The Cannery at Washington, Yolo county, is putting up salmon at the rate of 1,000 per day. The run in the river is said to be better than for many years.

John Jones was tried before Judge Sibley last Friday on the charge of petty larceny, and being convicted was sentenced to 20 days in the chain gang.

The picnic at Dixon on Thursday last was given by the Social Club, and not the Sarsfield Guards, as we stated. The "Guards" will hold theirs on next Friday.

Mr. G. D. Fiske has greatly improved his residence property in the brick block adjoining Masonic Hall, by placing at the entrances nice new steps and balustrades.

We have been informed by some of our best farmers that the late heavy rains had the effect to wash off the rust in their grain fields. This is good news.

We are now enjoying most delightful, cool Spring weather, such as is desired for the wheat crop. If this weather continues we may expect a fair yield.

The Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. met at San Francisco on the 13th. D. M. Burns is the representative of Woodland Lodge, and was in attendance upon its session.

Hon. George H. Pendleton has favored us with a copy of his speech in the United States Senate, April 28th, on the proposition that the heads of Departments have seats on the floors of Congress.

Our streets presented rather a lively appearance yesterday by people coming in from the country to discuss crop and political matters. From all we could learn they are both cases of *quien sabe*.

As the Hutchinson family were leaving the Craft House for the train yesterday, they sang a beautiful song—"Good-Bye, Dear Friends"—which was received with as much feeling as it was rendered with.

Miss Alice M. Newton, an accomplished young lady, well known and admired by a large circle of warm friends in Woodland and Cacheville, as a school teacher, left on Monday on a visit to her home in the East.

Weather in California of late has been as treacherous as it is described to be in New York, where a few days ago a man was sunstruck right at the close of a snow storm, because he couldn't get his ulster off quick enough.

Much of the hay that was cut before the rain of Saturday and Sunday will suffer; but all the farmers we have conversed with on the subject are of the opinion that the rain will be a great advantage to the wheat crops, particularly the late sown.

E. H. Baker, Esq., has again returned to Woodland from Tulare county, where they have only had an inch of rain the whole winter. That must be a barren region this season. Mr. Baker says many families are leaving for different parts.

The rains will at least have the effect of benefitting the clover fields in this section. There are many fields of this choice feed about Woodland, which, with the aid of the Spring rains, will harvest an abundant crop of hay and afford much pasturage for stock.

Mr. J. A. Barclay, successor to L. Machefert, is fitting up his jewelry store very nicely with new show cases, etc., and has a most elegant stock of goods to offer to the public. His store will be in full running order in a day or two—same building with C. W. Proctor's Drug Store.

Instead of returning our stolen property, the Winters *Advocate* finds fault with an error of language, (discovered too late for correction) in the item mentioning the robbery. Surely these are queer times. Mourning, stealing and fault-finding are the order of the day. What next?

Bill Dadd, the Scribe, has been a bachelor so long we had thought his admiration for the fair sex had vanished with the years of delusive love dreams, but hear him in the Chico *Enterprise*: "In Iceland it is customary for a gentleman to kiss every lady he meets. We wish we were in Iceland!" Shame, on you, Bill!

A crowd of idlers were amusing themselves Sunday on Main street in tantalizing an Indian under the influence of the ardent, when finally he became exasperated, and discarding his surplus habiliments made a declaration of war. Every man in the crowd suddenly remembered that he had an engagement in some other part of town and hastened to fulfill it.

The residence of G. W. Green was entered by burglars last Saturday night, but becoming frightened the thieves fled, only having secured as booty $1.50 and a jack-knife which Mr. Green had in his garments. On the same night a number of other burglaries were committed in town the particulars of which we have not learned. It begins to look as though a systematic *modus operandi* is being carried out by this class of renegades.

Home Again.

Mrs. P. A. Callihan, formerly the leading Milliner of Sacramento, has returned to that city and opened the most elegant millinery store on this coast. Her goods are of the finest and always of the very latest styles, as she imports them direct. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Bleaching and pressing a specialty. Orders promptly and satisfactorily filled.

my9d MRS. P. A. CALLIHAN.

Solid Merit Will Tell.

For all the bitter opposition of jealous rivals no better illustration could be had of this fact than the immense sale already attained by the great Throat and Lung Remedy, Dr. Aug. Kaiser's German Elixir. For the cure of Coughs and Bronchial Affections it is truly wonderful, even those suffering from Consumption in advanced stages find great relief, and numbers of patients have found, to their delight not only relief but CURE. It being perfectly harmless, makes it at once popular with mothers, who of all others have felt the necessity of such a medicine. The genuine bears the Prussian Coat of Arms, the facsimile signature of Dr. Aug. Kaiser, and has his name blown on every 75 cent bottle. A trial size may be had at the Drug Store of ELSTON & WHITE for 25 cents.

Dr. Mintie's Nephreticum.

A compound fluid extract of Buchu, Dr. Mintie's Nephreticum, works wonders. All cases of Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Complaints, or retention of Urine, are entirely cured by the Nephreticum. Gravel, Diabetes, pain in the back, side and loin are cured when all medicines have failed. See what the Druggists of Portland and San Francisco say about Dr. Mintie's Nephreticum and English Dandelion Pills: "We have sold a large amount of Dr. Mintie's medicines; the English Dandelion Pills, also the Nephreticum, and in all cases they are highly spoken of and give entire satisfaction." John A. Childs, Druggist, Second street, Portland. C. H. Woodward & Co., Druggists, corner First and Alder street, Portland. Messrs. Abrams & Carroll, wholesale Druggists, Nos. 3 and 5 Front street, San Francisco, say: "*We regard Nephreticum as the best Kidney and Bladder Remedy* before the public." All Druggists keep these medicines. For all derangements of the Liver, use Dr. Mintie's English Dandelion Pills. For Biliousness and Dyspepsia, use Dr. Mintie's English Dandelion Pills. For Fever and Ague, use Dr. Mintie's English Dandelion Pills. Every family should keep the English Dandelion Pills on hand. Dr. Mintie's remedies will not "Cure all Complaints," but will, if taken according to directions, give immediate relief and perfect a cure in all troubles for which they are recommended. Sold by Elston & White, Druggists. mh20dw

There have been more cures of nervous debility, weakness of reproductive organs and paralysis made by the wonderful English remedy, Sir Astley Cooper's Vital Restorative, than by all other remedies combined. Why will you suffer? Send to A. E. Mintie, M. D., No. 11 Kearny street, San Francisco, for the Restorative, and be cured. Price $3 per bottle; four times the quantity, $10. Try it. Sold by Elston & White.

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!

Great and Sweeping Reduction Sale!

A GREAT AND SWEEPING REDUCTION SALE WILL

Commence April 24, 1879,

AT THE GREAT

SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE

—OF—

GOSLINER & CO.,

Next Door to Bank of Woodland.

THE ABOVE SALE MUST TAKE PLACE AS WE ARE

Compelled to Raise $10,000!

—THEREFORE THE—

GREAT SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE

Will Sell Strictly for Cash Only, Until Further Notice,

At a Great Reduction from Former Prices!

Calico, best brands, 18 yards	$1 00
White Rock, 11 yards	1 00
Lonsdalele, 11 yards	1 00
Other muslins in proportion	
Table Linen, per yard	37½
Ladies Basket Dress Cloth, per yd. 10 to	20cts.
Scherry De Kay Dress Cloth per yd.	20cts.
Italian Poplin Dress Cloth per yd.	20cts.
White Pique Dress Cloth, per yard	10cts
Grass Cloth, all shades, 12 yards	$1 00
Coats' Spool cotton, 5 spools	25
Pins, 6 papers	25
Ladies Cotton, bleached and unbleached Hose per dozen	$1 00
Linen Towels, per dozen	75
Ladies' Corsets	50
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs 3 for	25
Ladies' Linen Dress Suits	3 00
White Blankets, per pair	2 50
Mens' Summer Coats	50
Mens' Fine Dress Diagonal Suits, coat, vest and pants	10 00
Mens' Fine Dress Beaver Suits, coat, vest and pants	15 00
Mens' Fine Dress Summer Suits, coat, vest and pants 7 00 to	10 00
Mens' Fine Dress Cassimer Suits, coat, vest and pants	10 00
Mens' Fine Dress Cassimer Pants 2 00 to	5 00

Mens' good Iron-clad Pants 75 cts to	1 00
Youths' Fine Dress Suits, coat, vest and pants	5 00
Boys Fine Dress Suits, coat, vest and pants	$4 00
Mens' Fine White Shirts	75
Mens' Fine Calico Shirts	75
Boys' Fine White Shirts	50
Mens' Cotton Socks, per dozen	75
Mens' Under-shirts and Drawers per pair	35
Overalls, leather fastenings, all colors	50
Mens' Fine Dress Boots, HechtBros.' make	4 00
Mens' Fine Calf Boots	3 00
Youths' Fine Dress Boots, Hecht Bros. make	1 50 to 2 50
Boys' Fine Calf Boots, Hecht Bros. make	1 50 to 2 00
Mens' Fine Calf Buckle Shoes	1 75
Mens' Fine Calf Buckle Shoes	1 50
Ladies' Kid Fox Shoes, S Francisco mak	1 10
Ladies French Kid Button Shoes	1 75
Ladies' Half Cloth Button Shoes	1 75
Ladies Calf Shoes	1 25
Misses Half Cloth Shoes	85
Children's Half Cloth Shoes	75
Misses Calf Shoes	87
Childrens' Calf Shoes	75
Carpet, from 20 cents upwards.	

It would be impossible for us to ennumerate the thousand different articles we have, but every one will be sold in proportion to the above price list. As we expect the public to take advantage of the above great sale in the slaughtering of goods, we will respectfully notify one and all that there will be but oneprice and no deviation.

Remember the place: THE GREAT SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE, next door to Bank of Woodland.

ap24dw **GOSLINER & CO.**

C. H. STEVENS & CO.

(Successors to J. A. STEWART & CO.,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES.

New Dress Goods at 10, 12½ & 15cts per yard
Brocaded Dress Goods at 25 & 37½c per yd
46 inch all wool Camels Hair only 75c per yd (formerly sold at $1 25 per yard),
Silks to match at $1 and $1 25 per yard,
Black Silks at 75 cts and $1 per yard,
Extra Gros Grain Black Silks $1 25 to $2 00 per yard,
Yard Wide Bleached and Unbleached Muslins 8, 10 and 12½ cents per yard.

WE IMPORT DIRECT

And Guarantee Prices the Very Lowest.

BUTTERICK PATTERNS!

The simplest and most economical pattern in use. They are the Standard Fashions of Europe and the United States. Send for Catalogue and Fashion Paper—Free.

Extra Quality and Low Prices

—IN OUR—

SHOE DEPARTMENT

Make it a Complete Success!

Kid Foxed Balmorals $1 25 to $2 50,
Kid Foxed Button $2 50 to $3 50,
Kid Button, $3 00 to $5 00.

Agents for the Solar Tip Shoe for children. SOMETHING NEW. Will outwear two pairs of any other kind.

Shoes can be sent by mail for 10 cts. to 20 cts. per pair.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

C. H. Stevens & Co.,

COR. EIGHTH AND J STS.,

SACRAMENTO.

P. O. BOX 314.

Send for Samples and Prices.

ap24dw1m

FRENCH RESTAURANT.

WOODLAND, CAL.

Oysters in Every Style!

MEALS AT ALL HOURS. Ice Cream and Strawberries. Board by the week, Five Dollars. my1dw

WHO WANTS HAY?

The undersigned has purchased all the hay on the Gordon Ranch in this county, and will sell the same by the acre to parties wishing to cut and cure for themselves. For particulars enquire of N. M. Weaver on the ranch, or S. A. HOWARD, Proprietor, Woodland.

ap25dw1m

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE!

The undersigned offers his desirable residence property, on the CORNER OF OAK AVENUE AND FOURTH STREETS, for sale. It embraces Two Town Lots, with an Orchard, a Good House of seven rooms, a Horse Barn and all the conveniences necessary for a Family Home. For particulars enquire of the proprietor on the premises.

my2dw J. J. COOK.

NOTICE!

Having sold our Grocery and Provision Store to Messrs. Charmak & Levy, the proprietors of the Farmers & Mechanics' Store, we take pleasure in recommending them to our friends and former customers.

THOMAS & BIDWELL.

By the above card it will will be seen that we have purchased the well-known

GROCERY

—AND—

PROVISION STORE

—OF—

MESSRS. THOMAS & BIDWELL.

The two departments are now consolidated in one Business, and we are prepared to furnish our Customers with

EVERYTHING

NEEDED FOR HOME USE!

BOTH IN THE

DRY GOODS!

—AND—

GROCERY LINE

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a share of the patronage of this community and will state that we offer

Superior Inducements to Permanent Patrons!

CHARMAK & LEVY,

Farmers & Mechanics Store,

EXCELSIOR BLOCK,

my19dw WOODLAND.

GRAND PICNIC!

A Grand Picnic will be given by the

WOODLAND TURN-VEREIN

ON SUNDAY, MAY 25th, 1879,

On Hon. Jason Watkins' Ranch, 1½ miles North of Woodland. Everybody is invited to join with us in our festivities. Conveyances will run frequently during the day.

Prizes will be Awarded for Ladies' Races,

SACK RACES and various other amusements.

FLOOR MANAGERS: Jas. Adams, Fred. Heinrich, Emil Hoernlein and Thos. Smith.

Refreshments can be had on the Ground.

GOOD MUSIC WILL BE FURNISHED.

my12dwtd BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

J. O'NEIL, VETERINARY SURGEON, can be consulted at the Fashion Stables, Woodland, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. All diseases of the Horse treated with unparalleled success. my15d2w

AN OWNER IS WANTED FOR A Horse, with a Saddle and Bridle, which may be found at the Fashion Stables, in Woodland. my9dw

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1879.

The Banks of Ayr.

The gloomy night is gathering fast,
Loud roars the wild inconstant blast,
Yon murky cloud is foul with rain,
I see it driving o'er the plain;
The hunter now has left the moor,
The scatter'd coveys meet secure,
While here I wander, prest with care,
Along the lonely banks of Ayr.

The Autumn mourns her rip'ning corn,
By early Winter's ravage torn;
Across her placid, azure sky,
She sees the scowling tempest fly;
Chill runs my blood to hear it rave,
I think upon the stormy wave,
Where many a danger I must dare,
Far from the bonnie banks of Ayr.

'Tis not the surging billow's roar,
'Tis not that fatal, deadly shore;
Though death in every shape appear,
The wretched have no more to fear;
But round my heart the ties are bound,
That heart transpiere'd with many a wound,
These bleed afresh, those ties I tear,
To leave the bonnie banks of Ayr.

Farewell, old Coila's hills and dales,
Her heathy moors and winding vales,
The scenes where wretched fancy roves,
Pursuing past, unhappy loves!
Farewell my friends! Farewell my foes!
My peace with these, my love with those—
The bursting tears my heart declare,
Farewell the bonnie banks of Ayr.

—*Written by Robert Burns when preparing to embark for the West Indies.*

English View of Florida.

The most popular winter resort in the United States, writes an English tourist, is Florida, whose shores are laved respectively on the east and west by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, and whose southern termination reaches almost to the tropics. Though having an area of fifty-nine thousand two hundred and sixty-eight square miles, its surface is almost an undulating prairie throughout, its highest point being scarcely more than three hundred feet above the level of the sea. It is covered with dense forests of palms, oaks, palmettos, pines, and other trees, and with tropical and semi-tropical fruits and flowers; fine rivers traverse it in every direction; and it is dotted with huge medicinal springs, and with the most beautiful lakes the mind can conceive, some of them being perfectly enchanting in their loveliness. The latter are sprinkled over with islands that are so heavily-clad with groves of the orange, lemon, citron, pomegranate, and other kindred fruits, as to seem tropical gardens; and they are rendered unusually interesting by the numberless birds of brilliant plumage that flit through the trees, the thousands of swans, geese ducks, flamingoes, cranes, and herons that make them their winter home, and the numerous game animals that frequent them at all times. The climate of Florida is one of the finest in the world, for, though ten degrees nearer the equator than Southern Italy, the temperature is not any warmer, and the air is far more dry, equable, and salubrious. The mean temperature from November to April varies from fifty-two to seventy-three degrees; but the average may be placed at sixty-one degrees. The difference between the winter and summer climate throughout the State is about twenty degrees; but in some portions, such as the south and south-eastern, the only appreciable difference in the temperature is in the greater copiousness of the summer showers. This renders it an unrivalled resort for those suffering from pulmonary complaints; for, according to the statistics of 1870, fewer people died of consumption there than in any other State in the Union, and those who succumbed to the disease were, in nearly all cases, invalids from other sections of the country. Many persons suffering from that dire complaint, visit the State to get cured; for not only is its climate genial, but it is supposed that the delicious terebinthine odors of the pine forests purify the atmosphere, and give it a soothing, healing, and invigorating quality.

Those who wish to escape the rigors of a northern winter flee to it as early as December; and, as large numbers of them are in excellent health, and go south, like the birds, only for the purpose of following the sun, they make the towns along the banks of the St. John's River scenes of bouyant pleasure for four or five months, and one may there see American social life in all its freedom and gayety. The largest, most important, and the gayest city in the State is Jacksonville, which is perched on a bank of the St. John's river, a few miles from its mouth. This wealthy metropolis, which boasts a population of sixteen thousand, is surrounded by delightful scenery, by dense and vast forests, in which the oak and cypress compete with the myrtle, palm and palmetto for supremacy, and by groves of orange and lemon trees; while the streets seem like sections of a hothouse, so numerous and varied are the southern fruits, flowers, and arboreal beauties that adorn them. The most prominent objects to the tourists are the large number of white saloon steamboats that line the wharves or course up and down the river, and the splendid hotels that occupy the principal thoroughfares. The latter in many cases are palatial structures, and are furnished with all the lavish luxuriance that characterizes these institutions in the United States. Their bills of fare may be understood from the fact that I counted eighteen different dishes for breakfast in one *menu*, and forty-two for dinner; and in all instances these embraced from two to six species of game, and from three to five species of fish, while every variety of fruit grown in the United States was marked on them. Yet these magnificent hostelries charged only from ten shillings to a pound per day for everything; and pianos, parlors, drawing-rooms and other privileged appendages of England were open to all. The cosmopolitan character of the people which one meets in them; the ease, informality and *bonhomie* of American society in general; and the desire of all to aid each other in killing time pleasantly, make a long tarry at them a round of pleasure; for hops, ball, concerts, and kindred amusements are indulged in to a very large extent. *Ennui* should, therefore, not be known during the evening; and during the day there are so many opportunities for fishing, boating, yachting, riding and shooting, that the person who cannot find a means of recreation, must indeed be hard to please. Life there is a combination of that to be found in Nice, Naples, Brighton, Scarborough, and Saratoga during the "season;" hence one may readily understand that it is anything but dull. Boarding houses seem to be omnipresent, and for their pretensions they are quite cheap, the usual charges being from two to four pounds per week. The favorite drive in the vicinity of the city is that which leads to Moncrief's Springs, four miles distant, where there is a mineral spring whose waters are said to cure malarial diseases. Bath houses, a restaurant, a bowling alley, a dancing pavilion, and the inevitable accompaniment of an American fashionable resort, a race-course, may be found there. Leaving Jacksonville by one of the handsome steamboats that ply on the river, a run of eighteen miles carries the tourist to Mandarin, which has a local fame as being the winter residence of the famous authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. This charming hamlet is almost buried in orange groves, and moss-covered oaks, so that one sees little of it. A few miles south of this lies Green Cove Springs, a small town which is celebrated for its medicinal waters, and whose hue has given the place its name. This is crowded during the winter by invalids and *flaneurs*, who come to drink its waters. The spring discharges three thousand gallons per minute, and forms an emerald lake, which is embowered in a grove of gigantic water oaks, that are almost literally covered with long festoons of moss and mistletoe. The water has a temperature of seventy-eight degrees in Fahrenheit; and, as it contains sulphates of magnesia and lime, chlorides of sodium and iron, and sulphuretted hydrogen, it is considered very beneficial for rheumatism, Bright's disease of the kidneys, and gouty affections. If one wishes to shoot alligators there, he may enjoy that pleasure to his heart's content, for they are so numerous in Black Creek, a short distance off, that they resemble large rafts of small black logs when dozing on the water. As they are harmless to man, unless goaded to desperation by teasing, one need fear no injury from an attack upon them, even if he should fall into their midst.

Leaving this point the steamer proceeds southward, and passes in review a mixture of semi-tropical and northern scenery. The river in some places is covered for miles with water-lilies in bloom, and so dense are they frequently that a glimpse of the water is all that can be obtained. Wild fowl are numerous; floating islands of green go dancing by on the swell of the steamer; alligators, startled by the steam whistle, plunge into the stream from the banks with a lazy grunt of fear; and the woods are omnipresent, but their emerald hue is broken at intervals by the yellow of orange and lemon groves, brilliant vines, dense festoons of gray moss and gorgeous shrubbery. A few dilapidated stations, which were formerly thriving Spanish cities, are passed on the way, until the steamer halts at Palatka seventy-five miles from Jacksonville, and one hundred from the mouth of the river. This seems to be a second edition of Goldsmith's "Auburn," so quiet and lovely does it seem in the morning sun. Instead of the hawthorn, however, one will see the tropical yucca or Spanish bayonet, and instead of the apple orchard the orange grove, while the rustic swains are represented by "Cracckers" who ride ponies as gaunt as themselves, and who sell parroquets and the preserved skins of the white and pink curlew, the flamingo, swan, wood duck, and the humming-bird, to those who deal in such articles. This place recalls visions of peace and contentment—a spot where one could dream life away; but, like all things earthly, it has its drawbacks, for it is infested with mosquitoes at certain times, and these are so numerous and vigorous that I have heard it stated as a fact that they dispersed a minister and his congregation one Sunday. The tourist, still moving southward, quits the large steamboat here, and takes passage in a smaller one that runs to Enterprise, a small town one hundred and thirty miles further on, which is the head of steam navigation on the St. John's river.

The scenery after leaving Palatka becomes characteristically tropical, and the river narrows into a small stream, only to expand a few miles further on into a series of large and enchantingly beautiful lakes, which are thronged with fish and fowl, and dotted with charming islands, that seem one mass of green and yellow from the abundance of tropical fruits. Old Indian sepulchres and mounds are found on some of them, and amid these tourists fond of archæology may be seen rambling at all hours of the day, while others devote their attention to the pleasures of rod and gun. Boating parties, revelling in the soft sunshine and the tropical scenery, are met with quite frequently, and they give an air of animation to the otherwise silent scene. The myriads of wild fowl and the abundance of bright feathered birds are a notable feature of the landscape, and do much to enchain the attention of the tourist. At Enterprise—which is the great head-quarters for sportsmen who go to Florida to fish and hunt as much as to enjoy its beauty and sunshine—one is almost sure to meet several European noblemen and their families, prominent among whom are the representatives of the United Kingdom. The region around this town is covered with orange and lemon groves, and the forests beyond them teem with deer, bears, wolves, panthers, wild-turkeys, quail, grouse, and other species of game; while the alligator holds sway in every stream and lagoon. Alligator hunting parties are frequently organized, and steamers run at intervals to convey them to lakes Jessup and Harney, where they may indulge in the sport to their heart's content. The reptiles are so numerous in these regions, that two of us have killed about fifty in less than three days, and other parties were equally successful, yet their numbers seemed undiminished. Medicinal springs, both cold and thermal, and of several varieties, are common in the neighborhood; and during the morning and evening they are frequented by tourists, who drink of some, and bathe in others. What with shooting and fishing, a fine climate, abundance of fruit, medicinal springs, and gay society, it would be difficult to find a winter resort equal to Florida.—*The* (London) *Queen.*

Good Vinegar.—Take a five gallon keg, fill with water and put in five pounds of sugar and a cupful of hop yeast; put a long-necked bottle in the bung-hole and keep in the sun to work.

The Deacon Attacks an Old Saying.

I like Deacon Green. He goes straight to the heart of things, and is not led away by moonshine. The other day, when a very positive and loud-voiced lady was talking with the little schoolmistress and himself about a certain troublesome child, the loud-voiced lady exclaimed:

"Pooh! good influence isn't what she needs. A bird that can sing and won't sing must be made to sing; that's my doctrine."

With these words the lady glared at the schoolmistress, who made no reply, and then with an air of conscious victory, she turned to the Deacon, repeating:

"Yes, sir, that's my doctrine."

"A capital doctrine," said the Deacon, with a bow, "but there's a flaw in your illustration, ma'am."

"But!" almost screamed the lady, "there's no doubt about it. I tell you there's no other way. A bird that can sing and won't sing must be made to sing. You'll admit that, I hope? It is true as Solomon."

"Granted," said the Deacon, with a voice as soft as the wish of a water-lily, "most certainly, a bird that can sing and won't sing must be made to sing; but how are we going to do it?

"The fact is, my dear madam," continued the Deacon, "some of these old sayings sound very well, but there's nothing in them. I'd like to see the person who can take a bird that won't sing and make him sing. Now your bird that can't sing and will sing, is easily dealt with. You can at least quiet him. But, for my part, I'd rather undertake the management of all the brass bands in the country than to force music out of the tinest canary when he chose to be silent."—*St. Nicholas.*

Saved His Fiddle.

One who is a stranger to his enthusiasm and experiences can hardly understand a musician's idolatry for his favorite instrument. Ole Bull is said to have paid four thousand dollars for his "King Joseph Guarnerius" violin, but his almost fanatical attachment to it is less on account of its cost than because it is the only one of its kind. A writer in *St. Nicholas* tells this characteristic story:

When Ole was first in America, he had to go from one little town to another to give a concert. Perhaps tired of railway traveling, perhaps the better to see the country, he took passage on an Ohio river steamboat. In a little while the boiler burst, after the Western fashion, tearing away the fore part of the boat, and setting the cabins on fire. Ole Bull found himself choked, deafened and blinded, in the midst of struggling, shrieking women and children, shattered timbers, smoke, flame and noisy water.

What did he do? Swim for his life? Lend a hand to any woman or little child? No; he did neither. I doubt if he remembered that around him were human beings in danger.

He rushed to his violin-case, took from it the precious instrument, put it between his strong, white teeth, leaped over the blazing guards into the black water, and struck out manfully for the shore, which he gained in triumph, and there stood gazing at his fiddle, dripping and proud as the New Foundland dog who saves a drowning child. Ole Bull was nothing to Ole Bull in that moment; his beloved and precious instrument was all in all. The only "King Joseph Guarnerius" might have been lost!

Of Mr. Arthur O'Shaughnessy, one of the younger British poets, and the son-in-law of Dr. Westland Marston, an amusing story is told. Mr. O'Shaughnessy was a protege of Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton, who assisted in getting the poet appointed to a position in the natural history department of the British museum. One day the unfortunate O'Shaughnessy accidentally sat down on a number of very rare South American butterflies which had just arrived at the museum. Horrified, he proceeded secretly and hurriedly to repair damages, but being, in truth, rather ignorant about butterflies and natural history generally, he got the pretty insects very much mixed up, gluing wrong wings on wrong bodies in the most reckless manner. Great was the astonishment of the wise men when they came to contemplate and classify the new contribution. Such species were never seen before; the insect world and its history were revolutionized. And many were the discussions that occurred before Mr. O'Shaughnessy's awful misdeed and skillful gluing were discovered. Then there was a very mad collection of scientists, and the young man would have been dismissed had not Bulwer used his influence. Warned by his blunder, Mr. O'Shaughnessy undertook the study of natural history, and there is now no one in the museum better skilled in that department.

The Gulf Stream.—There is a river in the ocean. In the severest drouths it never fails, and in the mightiest flood it never overflows. Its banks and the bottom are of cold water, while its current is of warm. The Gulf of Mexico is its fountain, and its mouth is the Arctic seas. It is the Gulf stream. There is in the world no other so majestic a flow of water. Its current is more swift than the Mississippi or the Amazon, and its volume more than 1000 times greater. Its waters, so far as the Carolina coasts, are of indigo blue. They are so distinctly marked that the common sea water can be traced with the eye. Often one-half the vessel may be perceived floating in the Gulf stream water, while the other half is in the common water of the sea, so sharp is the line and the want of affinity between these waters; and such, too, the reluctance, so to speak, on the part of those of the Gulf stream to mingle with the common waters of the sea. In addition to this, there is another peculiar fact. The fishermen on the coast of Norway are supplied with wood from the tropics by the Gulf stream. Think of the Arctic fishermen burning upon their hearths the palms of Hayti, the mahogany of Honduras, and the precious woods of the Amazon and the Orinoco.

Keep a smile on your face, says a philosophical editor. Smiles breed dimples, which are far more essential than three-dollar vest chains. It is dangerous to sleep in the same town with the proprietor in a perpetual frown. Don't walk around looking as dismal as a sick undertaker, or as if you were going to your own funeral.

Religion is the best armor in the world, but the worst cloak.

The Fisherman.

Now comes the season when the warm sunlight, the green borders of grass that fringe the dashing streams, the insects wheeling their droning flight in the air, and the swelling alder buds that drop their floss upon the water, stir the angler to his annual sport. We shall see him anon in all his varieties of species and genus—from the city sportsman girt with all the modern trappings of his craft down to the farmer's lad with fresh cut pole, line of pack cord and spice box of bait—leaping the brooks, tangled in the laurels, floundering through the perfidious marsh, approaching with subtle tread the deep pool where lies the monarch of the stream, or again, staggering over the unseen root or slimy stone, and tumbling ungracefully into the rapids.

The gentle angler has had his share of satire. He is a phenomenon to the prosaic natures who define his sport as "a fish at one end of the line and a fool at the other." His notions of the economics of things are sternly impeached by the gross materialists who see him toiling like a hind and spending for his toil ten times the rates of Fulton market. But he has a philosophy that blunts the sharpest stings of his detractors. He tells of the endless variety and change that Dame Nature reveals to him along her brooks and in her woods. He shows the sun-browned cheek, the hardier frame, the exhilaration of spirits, the healthful balance of bodily powers, and that complete refreshment of heart and brain which the diversions of the city and the best advice of the doctors alike fail to give him.

Even for the days when hours of toil bring no fish to his creel he has that quaint philosophy of old Izaak Walton, who used to say that bad luck at fishing on one day was the most essential part of the angler's sport, inasmuch as it sharpened the pleasure of anticipation for the next day's bout. There have been men who have traced the love of fishing to the gambling propensity of human nature. But so long as the sunny springtime, which is now upon us, shows so many worse manifestations of human depravity than the love for piscatorial chances, we may well advise all who can to drop their loads of city custom and seek for a while the country, where they can drop their lines in pleasant places.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The Cave Temples.

The Cave Temples of Elora, near the west coast of India, are some of the most remarkable of this class of architecture in India. "One of these temples, called Kylas, or the paradise of Sheva, is a temple formed of a single rock, which is an integral part of the mountain, in an excavated court 247 feet long and 150 feet wide. The walls of this court are the rock in which the excavation is made, and they vary in height from fifty to one hundred feet. In the centre of this court is the grand temple, one hundred and forty-two feet long, sixty feet wide, and ninety feet high to the apex. In this temple is one large room, with sixteen pillars to support the superincumbent mass of rock. There are also many small rooms and shrines. The outside of this temple is entirely covered with sculptured figures representing actions and events described in the Purans. This temple, with its rooms, halls, galleries, shrines, images and courts, consists of the original rock of the mountain, reduced to their present state internally and externally, by excavating and sculpture: The genius, skill and labor exhibited in its design and execution, place it among the most remarkable works of an age or nation. At Adjunta, some thirty five miles from Elora, are twenty-seven cave temples of great magnificence, and most impressive in their solemn vastness and grandeur. The Elephanta temples, near Bombay, are wonderful for size, images and ornamentation. The purely Buddhist cave temples are supposed to have been excavated some two hundred years before the Christian era, and those of the Brahmins about the eighth or ninth century after Christ. The skill and labor expended upon them seem all the more striking, as gunpowder was then unknown, and the amount of patient picking out the rock necessary for such gigantic results, seems almost past belief. The cave temples are now deserted and silent, and the rites and ceremonies once performed in them, forgotten. The mountains of Cashmere are said to contain some twelve thousand cave temples.—*The Orient and its People.*

Swans in the Oil Regions.—Many people in this part of the country have never seen a live swan, though the swan spread over the North American continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Many are shot in winter and spring on the coasts of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, but they rarely visit the oil region. On Saturday last, however, a large flock of these birds passed over this vicinity. Possibly they were tempted to a Northern journey by the beautiful weather at the beginning of the month, but being caught in the hail storm, they were frozen. Large numbers of them fell helpless to the ground and were easily captured alive between East Titusville and Enterprise. At Pioneer, A. Lewis shot two, one of which he killed, and the other he captured alive. He was sitting in his house when his little girl suddenly cried out: "Oh! pa, look at these geese." He looked and saw the swans. At first the captured birds could be easily purchased for a trifling sum, but men are now said to be offering fancy prices for them to put in ornamental ponds.—*Titusville Herald.*

Importance of a Change Incident.

"All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All chance but direction, which thou canst not see."

Pope's lines were singularly illustrated in the case of a merchant of New Milford, Conn.:

As he was about to step into his carriage in front of a store, his horse raised a foot with the evident intention of planting it firmly in a puddle underneath. The gentleman, having on a good suit of clothes, and not caring to soil them, dashed into the nearest door, which happened to lead into an insurance-agent's office. The agent said,—

"I suppose you have come to renew the insurance on your store, which expires to-day."

"I had forgotten it," said the merchant, "and should like you to attend to it."

He then drove off and took the train for Bridgeport. On returning the next day, he learned that his store had burned down in the fire which swept one side of the street.

Points in Palmistry.

It has been found by experience that thieves, as a general thing, have thick, short hands; while a large, long hand is a sign of a liberal temperament, or of a shrewd mind associated with a generous heart. A long hand, which has thick fingers, is generally associated with a phlegmatic temperament. The owners of such hands are generally smart but lazy men who love their ease. A hand with separated fingers, a hand in which the fingers sprawl, is generally associated with shiftlessness and laziness. This is the beggar's hand. A hand whose fingers, on the contrary, stick together, are compact and close, is indicative of a fickle and suspicious disposition. A hand the fingers of which turn backwards indicates an unjust disposition. A hand with very short and very thick fingers is generally associated with cruelty. A hand with long and straggling fingers generally marks an impostor or adventurer. A hand with fingers which are smooth and transparent is often accompanied with indiscreet curiosity on the part of its owner. While the hands of jugglers, like the hands of the higher order of apes, possess spatulated fingers—that is, fingers which, like the spatula used by chemists, are flat, but bulge around at the ends.

Hands, as far as their shape and expression is concerned, are divided by those who have studied the subject into seven more or less distinct classes. There is the hand with a large palm, the hand with conical fingers, the square hand, the knotted hand, the pointed hand, the hand with spatulated fingers, and the hand which partakes of a mixture of two or more of these characteristics.

It has been found that practical men of science like Faraday, Arago and Stillman, possess knotted hands with spatulated fingers. While the hand of the great musician and pianist, Liszt, for instance, has a large palm, with knotty and spatula-shaped fingers.

Artists generally have conical hands. Byron had a pointed hand. Longfellow has hands with conical fingers. Victor Hugo's hand and fingers are of the cone variety. The late George Sand had a very small hand with conical fingers. Lamartine's hands had long, conical fingers. The square-shaped hand is generally the hard-working, the useful hand. The knotted hand is supposed to be peculiarly the hand of philosophers. While the pointed hand is presumed to be more particularly the property of luxury, a delicate temperament, poets, dreamers, and that ilk. Swedenborg had a pointed hand.

Decided, reckless writers like Voltaire, and decided, warlike monarchs like Frederick the Great, had big thumbs; whereas fickle, irresolute men like the unfortunate Louis XVI., of France, and doubters of everything and everybody, even themselves, like Montague Vane, had very small thumbs.

The Irish race is marked by the cone-shaped hand, while the English nation displays the spatuled or flat and round-tipped fingers. The predominating type in the "universal and eternal Yankee" nation is the square or working hand. The Italians and Spaniards generally possess hands more or less conical. The Chinese are emphatically a square-handed people. The majority of Asiatics possess conical hands.

Most artists, sculptors and painters possess cone-shaped hands. These conical hands may be of three varieties. First, pliant, with small thumbs; this kind characterizes the poetic dreamer. Second, a broad, short and thick hand, with a large thumb; this sort signifies a restless, ambitious temperament.

Not the size, but the shape of the hand is the accompaniment of good blood.

Few women have knotted or philosophical hands, and still fewer have the pointed type.

Women with large thumbs are held by phrenologists, physiognomists, etc., to be more than ordinary intelligent—what are called "sensible women," while women with small thumbs are regarded as "romantic."

Women with square hands and small thumbs are said to make good housewives and gentle wives. These sort of women will make any man happy who is fortunate enough to win them, but they are what is better—thoroughly domestic. Women with very large thumbs have a "temper" of their own and generally a long tongue.

Fish Story.—The Memphis *Appeal* tells the following: A gentleman who resides on Adams street and has a fountain in the front yard stocked with small fish, had been puzzled for some time over the disappearance of the fish from the basin of the fountain. One night last week he and several friends sat up and watched. About 10 o'clock they saw the house-cat stealthily approach the rim of the fountain and scratch in the ground. The cat caught a worm, which she moved around in the water for a few minutes, then, when the little fish would rise and bite at the bait, the cat, with the other paw, grabbed and ate them. "Puss" was the "lone fisherman" of the place. The above story is authentic, yet it reads as if it was apocryphal. Here is an important fact for scientists who draw a distinction between instinct and reason.

Rich Plum Cake.—Two full quarts of finest flour, one pound of loaf sugar, three pounds of currants, one pound of raisins chopped, one-quarter ounce of mace and cloves, a grated nutmeg, peel of a lemon cut fine, half a pound of blanched almonds, beaten with rose or orange-flour water; mix thoroughly, then melt two pounds of butter in rather more than a pint of cream, put to it a pint of sherry, a glass of brandy, twelve eggs, yolks and whites beaten apart, and half a pint of yeast; strain this into the dry ingredients, beat a full hour, butter your hoop, throw in plenty chips of citron, lemon and orange candy, as you put in your batter, bake moderately quick.

Colonel Von Borcke, the Prussian officer who attended Prince Frederick Charles to the marriage of his daughter to the Duke of Connaught, fought, it is said, for more than two years of our civil war, on the Confederate side. He got a bullet in his left lung which the doctors were unable to extract, and went over to London, where he wrote an account of his war experience for *Blackwood.*

Red Indelible Ink.—One ounce of green vitriol, one ounce of cinnabar, good linseed oil enough to make it fluid, strain it; the thick fluid which is left is used for writing, with a quill pen on cotton goods; bleaching does not affect it.

Hawk-Eyetems.

The mumps is (are) raging in Congress this spring. As though anything were needed to increase a Congressman's cheek. Nature is extravagant.

Here and there, even in Burlington, you will yet find a man who blushes and looks guilty if you ask him very suddenly if he wears a liver pad.

There is eight kinds of suckers native of Iowa waters, not to mention the varieties that live on dry land and haunt the free lunch counters of the republic.

There is no excuse for tramps this year. If there is nothing else to do they can organize new Pinafore companies. That is really the crying need of the times.

Ah, do you begin to notice just about now, innocent little items, about this lake and that lake, and the wall-eyed pike and the pickerel and the black bass, and the carp and the yellow perch and the drum-heads and bull pout and things? The summer resorts are beginning to tell fish stories.

Times have been so hard in the West this year that a great many people have been obliged to discount their crystal and china weddings from three to seven years, in order to raise the wind at that particular time when a financial atmospheric disturbance would most happily and forcibly strike them right where they lived.

Of thirty-six members of the House who introduced financial bills Monday, thirty-five are in debt, twenty-seven of the thirty-five owe more than they are worth, and the one of the thirty-six who isn't in debt at all is mad about it, and would get in debt mighty quick if he could. But he can't. His credit isn't good enough.

You go into a county where two rival towns are fighting for the county seat, and you will find that the inhabitants make that struggle the issue in a Presidential election, and the candidate for the highest office in the gift of the nation won't get a solitary vote in the east side of the county, if he is suspected of favoring the west side.

Mrs. Walker was one of the best women in Burlington in her time, but she was passionately fond of "going," and her friends were never able to find her at home. Well, she died. And one of her neighbors said there was one consolation, anyhow. When they wanted to call on her now, they would know where to find her.

"You make me think," John William said, dropping upon the sofa beside the prettiest girl on North Hill, last Sunday evening, "of a bank whereon the wild thyme grows." "Do I?" she murmured. "It is so nice, but that is pa's step in the hall and unless you can drop out of the front window before I get through speaking, you'll have a little wild time with him, my own, for he loves you not." But John William didn't quite make it and now you can make him grow wild time and time again by simply asking him what makes him go lame when he walks. He knows, but he won't tell.

Rules of Conduct.

Never exaggerate, at least don't exagerate so excessively as to cause undue remark.

Never laugh at the misfortunes of others, save in the isolated instance of a man struggling between heaven and earth, with only the blue dome of the sky above him, and nothing to speak of under him, except a banana peel.

Never send a present, hoping for one in return. Nine times out of ten you will slip up on your expectations. Freeze to the present you buy. You are dead sure of that.

Never question your neighbor's servants or children about family matters. They are liable to fib to you. The best way is to "snook" around and find out for yourself.

Always offer the easiest seat in the room to a lady or an invalid. A hard bottom, straight-back chair is usually considered about the easiest thing there is made to sit on. A rocking chair is apt to produce sea-sickness.

Never pass between two passengers who are talking together, without offering an apology. One of them may lift you a kick that will raise you through the pier glass.

Never put a fire or warm dry sheets in the spare room. It's too awfully inviting and these are hard times.

Never insult an acquaintance by harsh words when applied to for a favor. It is just as easy and ever so much pleasanter, to lie to him and tell him you haven't got it. He may know you are a liar, but he can't deny that you are a gentleman.

Never fail to answer an invitation either personally or by letter. If it is an invitation to dinner, by all means answer it personally. If it is an invitation to a wedding or donation party, a letter will do just as well and is about ten times as cheap.

Never refuse to receive an apology. You won't be offered one more than once in twenty-five years, and you can keep them as rarities.

Never thrust your foot out across the aisle in a street car. Somebody may spit on it.

Long ages ago, in times so remote that history does not fix the epoch, a dreadful war was waged between the king of Cornwall and the king of Scotland. Scottish valor prevailed, and the king of Cornwall was defeated. The Scottish monarch, elated by success, sent for his Prime Minister, Lord Alexander. "Weel, Sandy," said he, "is there ne'er a king we canna conquer the noo?" "Ane it please your Majesty, I ken but ane king that your Majesty canna vanquish." "And whaur is he, Sandy?" "Lord Alexander reverently looking up, said: "The King o' Heeven." The Scottish king did not understand, but was unwilling to exhibit any ignorance. "Just gang yer ways, Sandy, and tell the King o' Heeven to give up his dominions, or I'll come mysel' and ding him oot of them, and mind, Sandy, ye do not come back till us until ye ha' done oor bidden." Lord Alexander retired much perplexed, but met a priest and, reassured, came back and presented himself. "Weel, Sandy," said the king, "hae ye seen the King o' Heeven, and what says he to oor bidden?" "An' it please your Majesty I hae no seen the King himself, but I have seen ane o' his accredited ministers." "Weel, and what says he?" "He says yer Majesty may e'en hae his kingdom for the asking o' it." "Was he sae ceevil?" says the king, warmed to magnanimity. "Just gang yer ways back, Sandy, and tell the King o' Heeven that for his ceevility the de'il a Scotchman shall ever set foot in his kingdom."

England, France, and Egypt.

If news that reached us recently be true, England is about to undertake another of those troublesome little wars, of which she already has two on her hands. A Paris special to the London *Telegraph*, recabled to this side, says that the French government is fitting out several of its first-class war vessels to be used against the Khedive. The general assumption at present is that the Anglo-French partnership for the control of Egyptian affairs still subsists. In that case, of course, France and England will act together and send a joint fleet to Egyptian waters. The Sultan's authority will be invoked, doubtless, in the first place, to depose his vassal at Cairo, and then, if the Khedive insists that he is not a vassal but a peer, and refuses to be deposed, the allied fleet of the two Western nations will proceed to bring him to reason.

Assuming there is no intervention by other powers, this line of policy may be carried out without much risk to England, except the additional annoyance and expense of another small war. And yet that will be enough to awkwardly embarrass the already worried Ministry. With the Afghan hostilities still dragging along, the Zulu blunders not yet more than half retrieved, and another ugly little war cloud rising in the Asiatic sky, in the direction of Burmah, the Beaconsfield Cabinet might well wish that the Khedive had chosen some more convenient season to propound his Egyptian puzzle to them. But there is a possibility that this new difficulty may involve England in a more momentous dispute, to wit, one with France. One of the most recently received files of the London *Economist* clearly indicates the apprehensiveness felt in the British capital on this point. Mr. Bourke, the Foreign Under Secretary, was in Paris at the time the *Economist's* article appeared, trying to arrive at a definite basis for joint action in Egypt by his own government and that of France, and the writer flatly says that the whole policy of the joint action is mistaken, and calculated to provoke eventually a rupture between Paris and London. The *Economist*, which is regarded as the leading financial organ of London, and a specially cautious and conservative paper, writes thus:

There is the accustomed anxiety displayed in this extract lest England should go a step further or do an iota more than her own interests demand. England's chief interest in Egypt, as all the world knows, is the Suez Canal, as one of the roads, the best of all roads in fact, to India. France is concerned for her bondholders, and not at all for India. Now, if the two countries act together the conditions of a joint protectorate would give France an equal say with England as to the future of the Canal, and this, in a critical juncture, would be disastrous to the latter power. That is what the *Economist* means to say. It would be a strange denouement to the evidently strained situation if the joint intervention of France and England, designed to intimidate the obstreperous Khedive, should have the final result of antagonizing the two intervening Powers, and giving Russia the chance she has so long hoped for, to separate England from her strongest ally.—*Boston Traveller.*

Things Worth Knowing.

1. That fish may be scaled much easier by dipping into boiling water about a minute.

2. That fish may as well be scaled, if desired, before packing down in salt; though, in that case, do not scald them.

3. Salt fish are quickest and best freshened by soaking in sour milk.

4. That milk which is turned or changed may be sweetened and rendered fit for use again, by stirring in a little soda.

5. That salt will curdle new milk; hence, in preparing milk-porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the milk is prepared.

6. That fresh meat, after beginning to sour, will sweeten if placed out of doors in the cool over night.

7. That clear boiling water will remove tea-stains and many fruit-stains. Pour the water though the stain, and thus prevent its spreading over the fabric.

8. That ripe tomatoes will remove ink and other stains from white cloth; also, from the hands.

9. That a teaspoonful of turpentine boiled with your white clothes will aid the whitening process.

10. That boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little sperm, or a little salt, or both, or a little gum arabic dissolved.

11. That beeswax and salt will make your flat-irons as clean and smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag, and keep it for that purpose. When the irons are hot, rub them first with the wax-rag, then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt.

12. That blue ointment and kerosene, mixed in equal proportions, and applied to bedsteads, is an unfailing bed bug remedy; and that a coat of whitewash is ditto for the walls of a log house.

13. That kerosene will soften boots or shoes which have been hardened by water, and render them as pliable as new.

14. That kerosene will make the tin tea-kettles as bright as new. Saturate a woolen rag and rub with it. It will also remove stains from clean varnished furniture.

Dr. J. H. Hanaford says in the *Hearth and Home:* "While it may not be judicious for the aged and those of limited vital powers to dress or undress in cold rooms, so cold as to cause suffering, it is undesirable to sleep in a warm room, or such a room as would be comfortable during the day. Such warmth of the air breathed is always more or less debilitating, directly from its unnatural warmth, and also from the fact that such rarified air does not contain the needful oxygen at each inspiration, to effect in the best possible manner the wonderful changes in the body intended during this period of rest, recuperation and transformation."

To Use up Cold Fowl.—Take the remains of a cold fowl chopped fine; cover the bottom of a pudding-dish with fine bread-crumbs; put in the chicken, seasoned with pepper and salt, pour over a half-teacupful of gravy, cover quite thickly with bread-crumbs, and then strew over bits of butter; cover and place in the oven for ten or fifteen minutes; take off the lid and break in enough eggs to cover the top; sprinkle pepper and salt over and bake until the eggs are well cooked.

"Dead as a Door-Nail."

It is a saying so old that the "Oldest Inhabitant" knows not when it first came into use. In his "Christmas Carol" Dickens uses it of Marley: He says: "Old Marley was as dead as a door-nail." And then he adds: "Mind! I don't mean to say that I know of my own knowledge what there is particularly dead about a door-nail. * * * The wisdom of our ancestors is in the simile, and my unhallowed hands shall not disturb it."

It was the reading of this, or a subsequent thinking of it, that led me to ask, —"Whence the saying?" No simile of the kind has ever come into use without a good and sufficient reason be hind it; and I set myself to the task of discovering, if possible, the origin of this particular phrase—or, I might better say,—I laid the subject up in my chamber of thought, to be overhauled when opportunity should offer. And the opportunity for a solution at length came,—at least, a solution satisfying to myself.

I chanced one day to be standing in the blacksmith-shop of old Colonel Cloutman, of Conway, N. H., (bless his memory!) when a man came to get his horse shod. The animal had been running in pasture, without shoes, and the owner had brought him, with a set of shoes which he hoped might answer to put on. The Colonel took one them of in his hand, thin and bent,—and with a spit and a sputter, exclaimed:

"D'you mean to ask me to put that thing on to a horse's foot! 'Taint no more fit for use than an old door-nail!"

I caught at the remark, and asked him why he used the simile. Said I:

"It is an old and common saying,—'Dead as a door-nail.' Can you tell me why a door-nail should be deader than any other nail?"

"Why, of course," he responded, promptly, and emphatically. "There's a pair of old store doors on this very shop. There they are, right before you. Look at the nails that's used in 'em, and tell me what you think they'd be good for, allowing they could get out."

I saw the point at once. In the old times, before the invention of machinery for cutting nails, all nails, of every kind and size, were forged upon the anvil,—simply, wrought nails. And in those days, also, before the introduction of machinery for mortising, strong outer doors were made double,—that is, two thicknesses of boards, one set crossing the other, either at right angles—the outer boards vertical, and the inner ones horizontal—or crossing in the form of an X. Thus laid, the boards were secured by wrought nails, driven through and clinched upon the inner side; and if you will find one of these old doors—or even find a modern door—say, for a cellar bulkhead—where the inner cross-pieces are secured in that same way—and examine the nails—see how the points are bent, and hooked, and then clinched, and then set completely into the wood by vigorous blows of the hammer—examine carefully and you will make up your mind that it would be a difficult piece of work to get one of those nails out; but, even should you succeed in getting it out, of what earthly use, as a nail, could it ever be again? A nail used for ordinary building purposes, or for nailing together two pieces of wood, may be withdrawn, and be just as good as new. In tearing down an old house, in the construction of which the old-fashioned forged nails were used, the owner carefully saves all the nails that were used for simple boarding, because they can be straightened and used again; but the nails that have been once used for making a door, —Ah! they are different things. The man who has knocked in pieces one of those old double-doors will tell you, of his own knowledge and experience, that, for all practical uses, nothing can be nearer dead than a door-nail.—*C., in New York Ledger.*

Woman's Conscientiousness.

The Haverhill (Mass.,) *Gazette* has a correspondent, who tells the following story: "Perhaps the reader has noticed, while journeying upon the Boston and Lowell Railroad, at Willow Bridge, Somerville, a plain but substantial neat brick house upon the hill, only a moment's walk from the station. Its doors have not been opened for twelve years. Twelve years ago one of the brightest and smartest mechanics to be found in our bustling city—young, handsome, whose only apparent fortune was his daily wages, of which he was very careful, saving all he could for the one bright object of his life, which was to marry her whom he had won; as soon as they could get money enough to commence housekeeping. She was conscientious to a fault, brought up in the most puritanical of puritan families, good, pure and beautiful. One bright morning in spring he invited her to take a drive in the suburbs. They halted after about an hour's drive in front of this house. He asked her how she liked it. Of course she wished it was theirs; they could be so happy if they only had a home like that. He invited her in. The house was just completed and very nicely furnished. Judge of her surprise when he quietly informed her he owned it. Why, she was completely dumbfounded, and, of course, wanted an explanation. How, when did he come in possession of so much property? He tried to avoid the question, but she was firm. He finally told her that he drew twenty thousand dollars in some lottery scheme, and with the funds built and furnished this house for her. She turned upon him as though he was the veriest gambler, vowing then and there that she would never be his wife until he gave back the property which he had gained by what she termed unlawful means. She scorned all efforts of his to occupy the house. They separated; parted at the door, which has not been opened since. The furniture remains the same to-day as when they left it twelve years ago, except what age has done. Both are wanderers upon the face of the earth, both lives blasted."

THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD.—It is an exquisite and beautiful thing in our nature, that when the heart is touched and softened by some tranquil happiness or affectionate feeling, the memory of the dead comes over it most powerfully and irresistibly. It would almost seem as though our better thoughts and sympathies were charms, in virtue of which the soul is enabled to hold some vague and mysterious intercourse with the spirits of those whom we dearly loved in life. Alas! how often and how long may those patient angels hover above us, watching for the spell which is so seldom uttered and so soon forgotten.

He who climbs above the cares of the world, and turns his face to his God, has found the sunny side of life.

Intelligence Items.

Spring divorce suits are cut lower in the neck than usual, with a scandal *en train*.

Imbibers of Bass's ale put $2,100,000 profits in the cash box of the famous firm of brewers last year. It was divided among eight partners.

A new argument for the teaching of sewing in public schools is the aptness with which the pupils are taught and the success they make of it. In Boston the special teacher prepares the work at home, so that it can be put promptly into the hands of the pupil without wasting a moment.

According to the *Patria* the drinks at the banquet to the American excursionists in the city of Mexico amounted to $900. The Americans were the last to leave the banquet fray, and when they fell it was with their face to the foe, under the table.—*Galveston* (Texas) *News.*

Who says women are not generous? Mrs. Stone, of Massachusetts, has given $50,000 to Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; also, Mrs. Morehouse, of New York, has given $30,000 to Syracuse University, of which $25,000 goes toward the endowment of a professorship.

At a religious conference recently held in London it was stated that the wages paid to women engaged in producing ten-penny Bibles were not enough to keep body and soul together, and that of three recent strikes in the bookbinding trade all had arisen out of Bible work.

The New York *Sun* notes with seeming surprise that the owner of a peanut stand in Chicago has formally gone into bankruptcy. There is more money to be made out of peanuts than is popularly supposed. Several owners of peanut stands in Cincinnati have loaned thousands of dollars to Archbishop Purcell.

The merciless and illegal slaughter of deer still goes on in the Adirondacks. It is estimated that on a crisp, clear day not less than 500 men, with as many dogs, are engaged in the pursuit. Big hunts are organized by scores of men. This will not continue much longer before all game will be exterminated from that part of the State.

Miss Mœgler, of Chicago, one of the graduates of the women's hospital college, has been successful in winning, by competitive examination, a place as assistant physician to the county insane asylum. This is the first competitive success of a lady in securing a hospital position in this country, where doctors of both sexes have met in competition. —*Hawk-Eye.*

A man named Brown was admitted to the New York Charity Hospital in July, 1878, suffering from leprosy, and died. He was a native of New York, and contracted the disease in Cuba while in the hospital. Another patient who contracted the disease was also admitted. The treatment of his case is considered by hospital physicians as evidence that in this country, at least, leprosy is not contagious. Brown was treated like any other patient suffering from an ordinary and not a contagious disease. None of the attendants contracted the malady.

Humorous.

Sweet meats—sugar cured hams.

The time is near at hand when everyone can have peas in the family.

There's many a slip
'Twixt the cup and the lip
Especially when you're on board of a ship.

"Are you the mate of this ship?" said a newly-arrived passenger to the cook. "No, sir. I am the man that cooks the mate," said the Hibernian.

One of the saddest and most vexatious trials that comes to a girl when she marries is that she has to discharge her mother and depend upon a servant-girl.

SUBPŒNA THE SEX AS WITNESSES.—A critic writes: "We have read in Longfellow that he wishes men could make love like a bird. Man does, Mr. Longfellow; he makes love like a goose."

NEW TRUSTEE. "Well, Mr. Syntax, you have a very fair school here."

MR. S. "Yes, sir; the school's well enough, but the curriculum is defective."

NEW TRUSTEE. "What! the curriculum defective? We must see the architect at once about it, and have it raised a few feet higher,"

YOUNG SMYTH. "What, not skating, Mrs. Marrable?"

MRS. MARRABLE (a fascinating widow of over nine-and-forty, but who doesn't look it). "No, I'm too old for that sort of thing."

YOUNG SMYTH. "Too old! What do you call 'too old,' Mrs. Marrable?"

Mrs. Marrable (Modestly). "Don't you call *twenty-eight* to old, Mr. Smyth? I do."

Smith has a good opinion of himself. He has never done a stroke of work, but lives on a hard-working father. Nevertheless, he fancies that some credit is due to him for the fortune which he enjoys. The other day, leaning against the mantel-piece, his back to the fire, he said, "I was born the son of a poor laborer. Before I was thirty years old I was the son of one of the richest men in the country."

A dry goods clerk on Main street was showing a woman some parasols yesterday. The clerk has a good command of language, and knows how to expatiate on the good qualities and show the best points of goods. As he picked up a parasol from the lot on the counter and opened it, he struck an attitude of admiration, and holding it up so the best light could be had, said:

"Now, there. Isn't it lovely? Look at that silk! Particularly observe the quality, the finish, the general effect. Feel of it. Pass your hand over it. No foolishness about that parasol, is there?" he said as he handed it over to the lady; "ain't it a beauty?"

"Yes," said the lady, stuffing her handkerchief into her mouth, "yes that's my old one. I just laid it down there."

The clerk was immediately seized with a severe attack of quickened conscience, and passed right off the subject of parasols on to the weather.—*Keokuk Constitution.*

"One of the lost tarts" said a scholar, picking up a cherry pie in the street. —*Steubenville Herald.*

KEEPER OF INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—"Will you go and see Mrs. Picken at once?"

SERVANT (hesitatingly).—"No, mum, I shall consider it my first duty to make inquiries as to her previous character."

Cost of Living in Germany.

Allowances cannot here be made for exceptional classes. The following list of prices includes only for those accommodations which would not disgust a man of some refinement. I have known Americans to live here with $10 per month, everything included; and thousands of needy German students live with from $10 to $15 per month. But they are unclean, their dress is not respectable, and their food and rooms are becoming neither to a gentleman nor a scholar. Anything less than a German stomach, used to black bread, sausage, fat, and beer, or a German system, used to thick and smoky air and little exercise, would finally give way under the pressure of these prices. The necessaries of life, within reasonable limits, cost about as follows: Board—breakfast of rolls and coffee, ten to twenty cents; dinner at *table d'hote*, twenty to seventy-five cents; private table twenty to thirty cents. Lodging—one room on first floor, good location, with month's notice, $10 per month; second and third floors, $7 to $9; poor location, first floor, $6, second and third floors, $4 to $6. If one goes to the luxury of study and sleeping rooms together, he must add about twenty per cent. to these rates. A good suit of clothes costs from $20 to $35. A good pair of shoes costs $5. Books not imported are nearly one half cheaper than with us. They are generally bought in paper and turned over by the purchaser to the binder. Binding costs from twenty to sixty cents per volume in calf, according to the size of the volume. The cost of instruction varies with the eminence of the instructor, and with the methods of it. For private lessons a gymnasium teacher receives seventy-five cents per hour; but good private teachers of languages may be found who charge only from thirty to fifty cents per hour. The fees for instruction at the universities are very small in all departments save the scientific, where apparatus and chemicals are required, and there they are comparatively slight. Six lectures per week for an entire semester, cost from $4 to $6, and the rates dwindle thence down to $2 for two lectures a week. Many lectures are quite gratuitous. Heating in winter costs from $2 to $3 per month extra. This item varies with the weather, as it is the custom to let the fire go out, and to rekindle it on very short notice. The fuel is either a sort of soft, peat-like coal, or wood. Our coal-stoves are almost unknown.

The expenses of books are much lessened by the liberal policy of all German libraries, academical and municipal. Upon giving due guaranty, the student may take to his rooms for long periods books from the libraries. Beside, there are many loan libraries where books may be had for three cents per week. Railway fares in Germany are not high. For second-class fares the rate is about two cents a mile ordinary, and by express about three cents per mile. First-class fares are nearly one-third more, and third-class fares are nearly one-third less, than these rates. In third-class *coupes* there are no cushions, and connections are bad; but for short journeys in summer they are tolerable. At hotels there is a most complex system of grades, bills of fare, and variations for different meals at different times of day. The charges at a first-class German hotel aggregate from $3 to $4 per day. This includes wine at dinner, for no water is drunk. One can live well at a second-class hotel for from $2 to $3 per day; and at a third-class house rates vary from seventy-five cents to $1 50, and it often happens that a third rate inn is not so bad as its class would indicate. Laundry bills are one-half cheaper than in the United States.—*Cor. of the Nation.*

Luck at Leadville.

A reporter of the Press learning early yesterday morning that Mr. William F. Marrs had returned from a trip to Colorado called upon him to learn his opinion of the new Eldorado, or Leadville, when the following information in regard to one of our former townsmen was obtained: In speaking of Leadville, Mr. Marrs stated that our young friend, John H. Talbott, had struck a fortune in that vicinity. Mr. Talbott, who is a son of our fellow townsman, Mr. Jesse H. Talbott, left Fayette county about a year since to seek his fortune in the far West, and after weighing the matter in his own mind as between Deadwood city and Leadville, determined to locate at the latter place. He did so, and invested a small amount of money in mining stocks, which soon brought him a handsome dividend on his investment, he having sold his interest in the Vulture mine at that place last winter for $24,000. Since that time he has been prospering, and only about three weeks ago he struck the vein of silver ore before mentioned. This last streak of luck is in a mine called the Little Lever, and is estimated to be worth at the least calculation $500,000. Mr. Marrs says if he possessed it that sum of money would not buy it. The ore is very rich. In fact, it is considered one of the richest veins yet struck in that locality. A great many around here are now very anxious to claim relationship with Mr. Talbott, and no doubt when he comes home, which will be in a short time, his friends will completely overpower him with their kind attentions. After the above development, it is no wonder that our young men are wild to seek their fortunes in the silver fields of Colorado.—*Lexington (Ky.) Press.*

MILTON.—In order to make a man feel at home in your society, draw him out; that is, lead him to talk on a subject he is familiar with:

It is told of a Glasgow bailie that, when visiting Paris as one of a deputation from Glasgow to Louis Philippe, the King said, when showing the party through his Library, where he had many of the English classics,—

"You will know Milton very well?"

"Oh, bless you, yes; bless you, yes," said the bailie, cheerfully, delighted that something had been mentioned that he did know. "Yes, Your Majesty, I know Milton very well [Milton is a little place in the neighborhood of Glasgow; we're just building slaughter-houses there."

I feel more and more deeply how unchristian and guilty the lives of the prosperous classes are; how little genuine sympathy and brotherly affection we have toward the masses of our fellow-creatures. To rise above others is the spirit and soul of society in its present constitution. To help others rise, to use our superiority as a means of elevating those below, is the spirit of Christianity and humanity; and were it to prevail, would make a revolution more striking than any conquest has made.

Sleeplessness.

Insomnia has become a common, hence a vulgar, malady among us Americans—at least, to us who breathe the oxygen which the great waste of wood and water has been garnering up for centuries. Heretofore the malady has been confined to the few, they who sleep on pillows of down, to those who have too much brain, or to those who have a guilty conscience—so the poets have said.

Now, however, we who have no such distinction, we who have adopted hair mattresses instead of hair shirts, who cannot claim any flattering preponderance of brain, and who have not had originality or boldness enough, perhaps, to earn a particularly guilty conscience, we too are sleepless, we toss on fevered pillows, we are haunted by midnight assassins of sleep—hours of unearned remorse, spectres of people we have not murdered, vengeance for sins we have not had the pleasure of committing! We start like guilty creatures from the commonplace linen sheet as if it were the poisoned mantle of Dejanira; Macbeth saw no such daggers in the air as we see; Cain felt no such gloomy ostracism; Peter wept not such burning tears, nor is our martyrdom less complete than if his—for, if our dreams may be believed, we are nightly crucified with the head downward.

From sudden visions we awake at two o'clock in the morning, to pass the rest of the night in gloomy reveries. How all our wasted opportunities rise up and walk before us in their grave-clothes! How many sins, committed and uncommitted, find us out! The naked human soul—always a terrible object, with no drapery of circumstance, no apology of affection, no sweet and soothing balm of sympathy—our own unshriven soul stands before us!

Night after night we meet this object, we contemplate ourselves, and get wofully tired of the subject. We try philosophy—it proves unavailing; we try memory, and, so far as we can govern that recalcitrant slave, he serves us well. We summon visions of Switzerland, look again upon the snowy wonders of Mont Blanc, enjoy the bride-like beauty of the Jungfrau, once more count the pinnacles of Milan Cathedral! Their joys of travel last one, two, many nights; then memory grows restive, and will not obey, but brings us rather all that we wish to forget—the slights, the disappointments, the failures, the falseness, the poorness of life.

It is no wonder that, in the frequency of this universal misery, so many people resort to opium, and to chloral—that most fearful antagonist of the brain, which simply takes a club and knocks its enemy over. The sleep of chloral is not a natural or a restful sleep. It is rather a removal of the battered and bruised brain into another room, where it recovers at leisure, to become more frightfully active than before. Opium takes a more deliberate revenge. It gives halcyon slumbers, that it may strike its fangs deep into the moral sense; woo its victim from honesty and truth and decency, then throw back a poor and worthless weed on the shores of time, like the poppy whence it springs; showy and beautiful while it lasts, but fading quickly into a disorganized heap.

"Oh, that one could take his pen to bed with him!" said a witty preacher. Oh, that one could be as sleepy in the night as in the day when tasks press and the book waits to be finished, and the sick require to be nursed, and the poor to be fed! What heavy lids descend, too, in the parlor, listening to some well-bred bore—the boa-constrictor of conversation who winds his heavy coils about your reluctant but dazed senses!

We remember dinner-parties, too, where a little slumber between the fifth and sixth courses would have been very gratifying; and Sunday afternoons in city churches—but this is chloral and opium combined.

The physicians smile now when weary women come to them wiping heavy dews from pale brows, and say:

"I cannot sleep."

"Who can?" says the physician, wiping his brow.

"It is a clot of blood too much about the heart, or it is a drop too little on the brain," says another.

"No matter what it is; but can you make us sleep?" they cry.

"Alas, no, unless you go to Europe!"

Yes; but can we all go to Europe? One sleepless gentleman who can says he always sleeps well in Paris, because the sir is bad and the people are bad," he adds, satirically, thinking of his own lovely country-place where he wants to be, but where, amid choicest air, flowers, green trees, gushing fountains, wife, children, friends, and a favorite industry, he sits up all night staring at the wall like a well-bred maniac. When he gets worn to a skeleton with sleeplessness, he goes to Europe and "sleeps like a top." Sarcasm of destiny! he does not want to go to Europe.—*Appleton's Journal.*

THE WAYS OF TRADE.—When young Hyson, who is a commission merchant and an importer, came home to dinner one evening last week he found Mrs. Hyson just parting with a caller and describing some "lovely" Chinese lanterns she had bought at Veneer's on Washington street.

Hyson's face grew dark as the narrative proceeded, and when the door closed upon the visitor he turned to Mrs. H. with lowering brow and asked, "What have you been fooling money away on at Veneers?"

"Don't be such a bear, Harry," said Mrs. H., "I only bought a dozen of these lovely lanterns, nice for ornaments and pretty to use in the country next summer, and they were only a dollar each; did you ever see any like them before?"

"See'em!" groaned Hyson, "——it; they sent me four thousand of 'em in the *Mandarin*, and I have only sold one lot, and that was a hundred to Veneer for fifteen dollars." Tears and tableau. —*Boston Comm. Bulletin.*

On the death of the Duke of Wellington the bells of Trim, near Dangan Castle, his father's seat in Ireland for which, when a young man, Wellington had sat in the Irish Parliament, rang a muffled peal, when the tenor, a beautiful toned bell, broke. It was found by a curious coincidence to have been cast in 1769, the year of the Duke's birth.

The limit of brutality in pedestrian exhibitions by women has probably been reached in Cleveland, where Millie Roze was dragged repeatedly to the track by her husband, and compelled with blows and kicks to complete the task of walking 3,000 quarter miles in 3,000 quarter hours.

A Frontier Wedding.

BY THE MINISTER'S WIFE.

One day in early winter my husband received a summons to Burke's settlement, to unite a couple in the bonds of wedlock. It was especially requested that his wife should accompany him, as we should be expected to stay all night and partake of the festivities.

It was twelve miles to the settlement, and we reached the house of the expectant about noon. A dozen tow-haired children were at the door waiting our arrival. They telegraphed the news instantly.

"Marm! marm! here's the elder and his woman! They're nothing but folks! She's got a man's hat on, and a turkey's wing in front of it; his nose is as crooked as a cow's horn squash."

Alas for Mr. Morrison's aquiline nose, of which he was a little vain!

"Sam!" cried a shrill female voice from the interior of the cabin, "Run out and grab the rooster, and I'll clap him into the pot! Sal, you quit the churn and sweep the floor. Kick that corndodger under the bed. Bill, you wipe that chair for the minister's wife, and be spry about it."

Further remarks were cut short by our entrance.

Mrs. Burke, in calico short gown, blue petticoat and bare feet, came forward, wiping her face upon her apron.

"How do you do, elder? Howd'ye do marm? Must excuse my head; hain't had no chance to comb it since last Sunday. Work must be did, you know. Powerful sharp air, ain't it? Shoo, there! Bill, drive that turkey out of the dough trough. Sal, take the lady's things. Set right up to the fire, marm. Bill, bring in some more wood. Here, marm, take this hot corndodger into yer lap, it's as good as a warming pan."

A fearful squall announced the execution of the rooster, and shortly afterward he was bouncing about in a four-quart kettle hung over the fire. Sal returned to her churn, but the extraordinary visitors must have made her careless, for she upset the concern, and buttermilk went swimming over the floor.

"Grab the ladle, Bill," cried Mrs. Burke, "and help to dip it up. Take keer—don't put that snarl of hair in. Strange, how folks will be so nasty! Dick, do keep your feet out of the buttermilk; it won't be fit for the pigs when the butter's gathered. Drive that hen out, quick; she's picked up a pound of butter already. There, Sal, do try and churn a little more keerful. If you are gwine to be spliced ter-morrow, you needn't run crazy about it."

"You dry up!" remarked the bridegroom, thumping away at the churn.

By the time I had got fairly warmed, dinner was ready, and you may be sure I did not injure myself by over-eating.

Night came on early, and after a social chat about the events of to-morrow, I signified my wish to retire.

Sal lighted a pitched knot, and climbed a ladder in one corner of the room. I hesitated.

"Come on," she cried, "don't be afraid. Sam and Dick and Bill, and all the rest of ye, duck your heads or turn your faces t'other way while the elder's wife goes up. Look out for the loose boards, marm, and mind or you'll smash your brains out against that beam. Take keer of the hole where the chimney comes through."

Her warning came too late. I caught my foot in the end of a board, stumbled and fell headlong through, what appeared to be an interminable space, but it was only to the room I had just left, where I was saved from destruction by Bill, who caught me in his arms and set me on my feet, remarking, coolly—

"What made you come that way? We generally use the ladder."

I was duly commiserated, and at last got to bed. The less said about that night the better. Bill and Dick and the others slept in the room with us, and made the air vocal with their snoring. I fell asleep and dreamed I was just being shot from the muzzle of a columbiad, and was awakened by Mr. Morrison, who informed me that it was morning.

The marriage was to take place before breakfast, and Sally was already clad in her bridal robes when I descended the ladder.

She was magnificent in a green calico over a crinoline full four inches larger than the rest of her apparel, white apron with red strings, blue stockings, a yellow neck-ribbon and white cotton gloves. Her red hair was fastened in a plug behind, and well adorned with the tail feathers of the defunct rooster before mentioned.

When it was announced that Lemuel Lord, the groom, was coming, Sally dived behind a coverlet, which had been hung across one corner of the room to conceal sundry pots and kettles, and refused to come forth. Mr. Lord lifted one corner of the curtain and peeped in, but quickly retreated with a stewpan flying after him, and a few sharp words from Sally advising him to mind his own business.

Lemuel was dressed in blue with bright buttons. The entire suit had been made for his grandfather on a similar occasion. His hair was well greased with tallow, and his huge feet encased in a pair of skin pumps.

Very soon the company began to arrive and the room was well filled.

"Now, elder," cried the bridegroom, "drive ahead! I want it done up nice; I am able to pay for the job; do ye hear? Come, Father Burke, trot out your gal!"

But Sally refused to be trotted. She would be married where she was or not at all. We urged and coaxed, but she was firm, and finally concluded to let her have her own way.

Mr. Morrison stood up; the happy couple joined hands through a rent in the coverlet, and the ceremony proceeded. Just as Mr. Morrison was asking Lemuel, "will you have this woman," etc., down came the coverlet, enveloping bridegroom and pastor, and filling the house with dust. Dick had been up in the loft and cut the strings which held it. Mr. Morrison crawled out looking sheepish, and Sally was obliged to be married openly. To the momentous question Lemuel responded: "To be sure; what else did I come for?" and Sally replied, "Yaas, if you must know."

"Salute your bride," said Mr. Morrison, when all was over.

"I'm ready to do anything, elder," said Lemuel, "but skin me if I know about that, sir. Just show me how, and I'll do it if it takes the hide off!"

My husband drew back, but Sal advanced, threw her arms around his neck, and gave him a kiss that made the windows clatter.

"I vum if I don't do ditto!" cried Lemuel, and hastily made a dash at me, smashed my collar, broke my watch guard in a dozen pieces, tore my hair down, and succeeded in planting a kiss on my nose, greatly to the delight of the company.

Then he turned to my husband—

"Now, elder, what is the damage? Don't be afraid to speak out."

"Whatever you please," said Mr. Morrison.

Lemuel produced a piece of fur.

"There, elder," said he, "there's a piece of muskrat's skin; and out in the shed is two heads of cabbage, and you're welcome to the hull on't."

My husband bowed his thanks and the young people went to dancing, and Mrs. B. went to getting breakfast; and at my earnest request Mr. Morrison got out our horse, and we bade them adieu. I never could have lived through another meal in that house.

I have since heard that Mr. Lord said if he had seen the elder's wife before she was married, Sally might have gone to the dickens.

"Alas! the things that might have been!"

Mexico's Resources.

Mexico has vast undeveloped resources. She can furnish us at less cost every article which we receive from the West Indies and Central America, and will take our manufactured goods for the entire $250,000,000 we pay to Cuba and Central America for products of those countries. Last year we imported tropical fruits which cost $11,000,000, sugar and tobacco, $9,000,000; hides, $28,000,000; tin, $17,000,000. Each of these articles can be furnished by Mexico. The coffee crop of the world is 1,000,000,000 pounds. The United States consume one-third of this entire product, for which we pay $51,000,000. Since 1860 the price of coffee has nearly doubled, and yet the area of its cultivation has remained nearly stationary. This article springs spontaneously from a large portion of Mexican soil. It flourishes at sea level and at an elevation of 4 500 feet. The area suited to its culture is equal to that now used by Brazil. The cultivation of coffee has but begun in Mexico. In 1871 that country exported about 700,000 pounds, and last year the exportation was eight times that amount. The Orizaba, Cordova, and Tepic coffees equal the Java and Mocha in quality. Last year Mexico exported $700,000 worth of sugars, while the year previous she exported none. So, also, she exported vanilla to the value of $500,000, and the year previous none.

In Mexico we have, figuratively speaking, the Indies at our very door. Within a day's ride of the Mississippi basin there is a vast country whose history and wealth are simply marvelous. With 862,000 square miles, equal in extent to twenty-five States east of the Mississippi River, her nine millions of people wait to exchange their sugars, coffees, fruits, tobacco, woods, etc., for our manufactured articles. And what is the fact? Why that for the fifteen years last past we have taken not a single step to foster an interchange of our industries with theirs.

Mexico has no navigable rivers, few good harbors, and has an inland traffic of $500,000,000 over barbarous highways. She has but 400 miles of railway, and should have 20,000 miles. The International and Great Northern and San Antonia Railway Companies are now receiving and delivering freight regularly, which is hauled by oxen and mules from seven to nine hundred miles. This freight is ore, bullion, hides, wool and wheat of Northern Mexico. What a vast field for a railway into that unexplored stretch of inexhaustible riches!

It is time for us to look for new markets, and seek new channels of trade, else our workshops and furnaces must silence their hammers and put out their fires. First of all we ought to open avenues of trade with the nations of our own continent. We have closed our eyes to the Eden near us, and looked out beyond. We go to the far East for oranges when Mexico is a vast orchard. We go to Sicily for sulphur, when we can get the same article at half the cost in Mexico. For fifty miles along the railway west of Vera Cruz the land is covered with the decayed leaves of a plant whose fibres would furnish paper material for the world. Minister Zamacona declares that no country in the world can furnish coffee, sugar and tobacco to us as cheaply as Mexico can. Those who saw, at the Centennial, the specimens of Mexican marble, will join the writer in saying that Mexico produces an article superior to that of any country.

I will venture to say, then, that Mexico is the largest and richest country in the world, unoccupied by railways. Why should not we occupy it? We have the influence and material. — *Western Monthly.*

New York City's Enormous Taxes.

One of the most lively places in the city last week was the tax office, where a long procession was waiting each his turn at the desk. On the first day of the month the usual penalty of 1 per cent. was added. The tax levy this year is $30,079,077.12, being a reduction of more than $2,000,000 since 1875, which was the highest rate. Forty years ago (1838) the entire valuation was $264,152,941. This year it is $1,098,387,775, being an increase of more than $800,000,000. This shows that every addition of 1,000 to our population also adds nearly $1,000,000 to the wealth of the city. You can see this ratio uniformly held during the last sixty years by reference to the published records. The worst feature in our municipal difficulties is the immense debt, the interest on which is more than $25,000 per day. Our asylums, reformatories and charitable institutions cost $3,000 per day, while the daily expense of the judiciary is nearly $4,000. Almost the same sum is required for prisons and almshouse. Education costs the city $10,000 per day, and the imaginary cleaning of our filthy streets forms a daily item of $2,000. Even the tax department costs nearly $350 per day. Rather a large sum, one might think, for this item, but it is not surprising here. The police department costs $10,000 a day, in the way of taxation, while the amount of property stolen is almost equal, but of this our model police seem to have no knowledge. Their $10,000 a day is paid to have them "mind their own business." If you want them to mind yours they must be paid at an extra rate.—*New York Letter.*

Much of the meat sold in London as prime English beef is American. American beef sent over in refrigerators is just as good as English—many think it better. At one of the first clubs in London recently there were served an English and an American sirloin of beef, and no one could tell the difference. Hungarian and Bohemian beef, too, is coming into the London market at twelve cents a pound, and much game, especially pheasants, from Bohemia.

ANNOUNCEMENT

....TO THE....

People of Yolo and Neighboring Counties:

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing that

THE PUGET SOUND
LUMBER CO.

HAS PURCHASED OF

GEO. D. FISKE & CO

...THE....

DEPOT LUMBER YARD

AT WOODLAND,

And will immediately re-stock it with a

Large & Varied Assortment

....OF....

Oregon Pine,
Sugar Pine

....AND....

REDWOOD LUMBER.

DOORS,
WINDOWS,
BLINDS,
FINE HAIR,
PLASTER,
CEMENT, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED to ORDER

....AND....

FURNISHED PER CARGO.

☞ This Company owning its Mills and Vessels, brings its Lumber direct to the Railroad at Vallejo, and is therefore enabled to sell at Cheaper Rates than heretofore offered to the people of this vicinity, and persons wanting a bill of Lumber will certainly make a great mis take if they do not call on this firm before making their purchases.

A. POWELL,
Manager Puget Sound Lumber Co

Yards at Woodland, Willows, South Vallejo, and Agencies at all other important towns.

Principal Office, South Vallejo.

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STATE HOUSE,
Corner K and Tenth Streets, - - Sacramento
H. ELDRED, Proprietor.

Board and Lodging, $6.00 to $12.00 per Week.
Single Meals, 25 cts. Board, $4.00 " "
Single Rooms, 50 cts. Family Rooms, $1@$2.50.
Fine Wines at the Bar. A Billiard Room attached. (Street Cars pass the door every Six Minutes.)

H. B. WOOD,
DEALER IN
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
MACHINERY,
Hardware, Woodenware, Paints, Oils,
MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

The latest improved Machinery and Agricultura Implements, which he sells at San Francisco prices.

Myer's Excelsior Gang Plow!
ONE OF THE VERY BEST IN USE.

He also calls attention to his
Iron and Wood-worker's Tools,
And Stock-in-Trade, consisting in
IRON, STEEL, COAL, SPRINGS, AXLES, BOLTS, NAILS, LOCKS, SCREWS, HINGES, ETC.
CASTINGS FOR MACHINERY.
Cutlery, in Every Style,
CORDAGE, BLASTING POWDER,
Fuse, and all kinds of Ammunition.
he stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS is large and complete, consisting of
Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass, Etc., Etc.

☞ The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly invited to his stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.

H. B. WOOD.

WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874. jalw

SACRAMENTO
Business College,
AND TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE,
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SACRAMENTO.

The practical business training school of California. The largest Telegraph Institute in the United States.

☞ Send for the COLLEGE JOURNAL, containing engravings of the different departments, terms, rules and general information.

Address E. C. ATKINSON,
de20w18m Principal Business College, Sac.

D. H. HOWE'S
DOUBLE-LOCK, SELF-SUPPORTING
PORTABLE FENCE!

This fence was invented by Mr. Howe, who resides in Woodland, and Patented in December, 1875. It is well known in this country as being superior to any that has ever been used here, and it is also

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER!

Each panel is separate and simply slips into another, and when put together can be drawn off bodily by hitching to the end of it.

It Cannot be Blown Over by the Wind

Or pushed over by Live Stock. It can be made any height or length of panels to suit. It is very easily put together and taken apart, as it locks itself, and two men and teams will take down, move and put up again—anywhere within a mile—two miles of it in a day.

For references apply to any of the principal Farmers of Yolo County, or address me at Woodland, Yolo County, Cal.

Manufactured at Newton & Co's Lumber Yard,

Woodland, and at N. L. DREW'S YARD, in Sacramento. jalw

The Yolo Democrat.

Thursday, May 22d, 1879.

JOTTINGS AND CLIPPINGS.

The San Francisco Workingmen refuse to join the proposed new Constitution party, and decline to train under the lead of any but members of their party.

At a recent hailstorm in Florida the hailstones were as large as hen's eggs. The Floridans allowed them to melt, but Connecticut would have painted them white and shipped them to New York as genuine hens fruit.

Henry Smith, the colored man arrested for stealing $20,000 worth of fine gold from the Mint at San Francisco, waived an examination before the United States Commissioner and was held to answer in the sum of $5,000.

The Laws of Nevada prohibiting the disinterment of Chinese bones for shipment to China, defunct Celestials in that State are "boned" before burial. The flesh and skin are then stuffed and buried; the bones are boiled and baked and shipped to the Flowery Empire.

Further advices from upper Egypt represent that the conflicts between the Egyptian troops and slave dealers on the 13th and 14th of January resulted in the complete defeat of the latter, with a loss of 6,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. The loss of the Egyptian troops was 200.

The longest subterranean construction in the world is in the mines of Freyburg, in Saxony. A series of galleries, which were begun in the twelfth century, reached, in 1835, a length of 123 miles, and had yielded an immense quanity of silver. In 1833 a new gallery was commenced, which was finished a year ago, and is eight miles long.

THE Louisville *Age* gives this chronicle of the bench in Kentucky: "Judge Riddle, a few years back, had a bottle thrown at his head while on the bench. Judge Wickliffe found it necessary to shield himself behind his desk in Court to escape stray pistol balls. Judge Randall had to abandon Court and leave the town of Jackson very expeditiously. And the County Judge of Breathitt county was killed."

Letter From Dunnigan.

DUNNIGAN, May 12th, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Thinking a few lines from this remote corner of the county might prove of some interest to your many readers, I have determined to send you a few, embracing all the news of our burg. The truth is that since the election there has been no news worth speaking about. The "Indians" are not quite as bad as they were some time since, a treaty of peace having been effected, and it is hoped that the relations will remain so.

The Dunnigan Band, which was organized some time ago, is becoming very efficient in the musical line. We are favored almost nightly with their excellent music, from the balcony of the Lewis hotel, and it acts like magic to charm the long and uneventful evenings.

A man from the rural districts, whose name I failed to learn, came into town last Sunday and after partaking quite freely of the medicine dealt out by our accomplished mixologists, managed to create a disturbance. The manner in which he was "fired out" of town, the boys say, was "too numerous to mention."

Crops in this section are not as bad as has been reported by many. True, there is some of the late sown that will not yield quite as much as expected, but the general crop will be good.

Messrs. Watson and Nason continue to instruct the lovers of the "light fantastic," and all our young folks are becoming experts in the delightful art. Yours, etc. DUN I. GAN.

Hood Alston's Death.

The Dixon *Tribune*, whose editor has been employing considerable energy to disclose the mystery connected with the death of Hood Alston, a former resident of this county, in a lengthy article on the subject says:

We are satisfied, then, that Hood Alston did commit suicide in Bay St. Louis, Miss., about the first of March, and the letters and papers lately received have convinced others—his former neighbors—who knew the deceased better than we did, and on those statements, indeed, we based nearly everything we had to say.

The clerk of the court at Bay St. Louis, which is the county seat of Hancock county, writes that a body was discovered on the date of the reported suicide, in the locality previously described, and that the written statement that was published as Hood Alston's dying declaration, was found on said body. Other facts are given which tally with the statement, and apparently settle the whole question.

Winters Items.

[From the Advocate.]

The gravel trains are increasing in length and average nearly forty cars each.

Mr. Thissel shipped two boxes of apricots to San Francisco on Thursday, the first of the season.

One of the finest fields of wheat in Yolo county is that of the Hill Bros., situated just northwest of town. It is of the Club variety, sown on summer fallowed ground and looks as though it would yield fifty bushels to the acre.

Two new saloons have been opened in Winters, preparatory to the summer campaign

Colusa Items.

[From the Journal.]

A Chinaman named Ah Fun was drowned while attempting to cross Stoney Creek on horseback, on the 8th inst.

A post office has been established at Stanton, Colusa Co., with B. Stanton, Postmaster.

The Willows brewery will be completed next week.

The sound of the hammer and the saw can now be heard from early morn till sundown. Willows is making rapid strides.

Roll of Honor

Of Cottonwood District School May 8th: Willie Hilderbrand 97, Kate Tutt, 96, Chas. Scott 95, William Rawlins 94, Willie Dearing, 94, Thomas Tutt 93, Hattie Tutt, 93, Mattie Dearing 93, Edmund Linderman, 92, Henry Linderman 91, Eddie Lewis, 90.

MINNIE A. SEAVY, Teacher.

New Patents.

Dewey & Co's Scientific Press Patent Agency has received official notice of the issue of the following patents to Pacific coast inventors, for the week ending May 6th, 1879: R. F. Bidwell, S. F., stamp battery for quartz mills; Jos. Hobart, Nordhoff, Cal., manufacturing of boots and shoes; C. S. Stanchfield, Oakland, Cal., stamp mill; Nathan Webb, Sacramento, Cal., car brake; R. P. Williams, Alameda, Cal., derrick stake; Frederick Johnson, Seattle, Washington Territory, convertible chair.

International Canal Congress.

PARIS, May 16.—The International Congress to discuss projects for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, met to-day. Ferdinand De Lesseps was elected President. Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen of the United States Navy, was one of the Vice-Presidents. All the Powers applied to send delegates, including England, Italy and Russia. The Secretary read a paper on the subject before the Congress, after which it was resolved to divide the members into five Committees to discuss the undertaking, and the meeting adjourned until Monday.

THE ILLUSTRATED

Historical Atlas of Yolo Co.

We are preparing a volume to illustrate and describe your County. The plan of this work is to represent by language and pictures its most important features, as shown in residences, Farms, Mills, Mines, Schools, Churches, Hotels and Business Houses, which of themselves are monuments to the taste and prosperity of the community in which they are situated and which no written description can portray.

The Illustrations are to be made from original sketches drawn on the spot by Artists of the first ability. All sections of the County will be visited and the owners of prominent places deemed worthy of representation will be invited to have them prepared for the work. Similar works issued in other Counties have received the cordial support and generous patronage of leading citizens interested in the welfare and prosperity of their respective localities.

We have completed arrangements for publishing in our work the

OFFICIAL MAP OF THE COUNTY!

Thus supplying a long felt want by placing in the hands of every subscriber a correct copy of the Map, which will be well drawn and lithographed and divided into six sections. Each section will be 10x26 inches in size, and contain Six Congressional Townships.

Our aim will be to spread abroad reliable information relative to your County. The work will contain a large amount of Historical, Descriptive and Statistical matter of value and interest to all residents, and will be suitable for any parlor or library, and one which all citizens may feel proud to show to their friends at home and abroad as a representation of the enterprise, business and wealth of the County.

DePUE & CO., Publishers.
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NEW FIRM!

H. H. LINNELL & CO.,

37 and 39 J St., Sacramento.

HARDWARE

—AND—

Agricultural Implements,

AGENTS FOR THE

Mitchell Wagons,
Weyhrich Headers,
Anson Wood's Mowers and Reapers,
Buckeye Wheel Rakes,

Which we offer as first-class Goods. We also have a full line of Forks, Rakes, and all Harvesting Tools, with a WELL SELECTED STOCK OF HARDWARE.

We invite all to call and see us, or to send us their orders.

We shall, by fair dealing, endeavor to merit patronage, and by selling at favorable rates make it an object to purchase our goods.

Address,

H. H. LINNELL & CO.,
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SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

H. H. LINNELL. GEO. O. BATES.
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FRENCH MERCHANT TAILORS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES BY

BENOIT BROS.

Until further notice, we will make suits to order as follows:

SUITS.

Black Suits worth $56 for.....$45.00
Business " " 45 ".....35.00
" " " 35 ".....25.00

PANTS.

French Doeskin worth $14 for.....$12.00
Pants " 9 ".....7.00
" " 7 ".....5.00
" " 6 ".....4.50

The gentlemen of Woodland and vicinity are invited to give us a call.

BENOIT BROS.,
One door West of Postoffice, Woodland.
March 30th, 1879. apldw

Woodland Meat Market!

A few doors West of Postoffice,

BARNES & CO., Proprietors.

[Successor to Byrns, Gable & Co.]

ALL KINDS OF

FRESH AND SALT MEATS

Kept constantly on hand, and of the best qualities, including Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Sausage, Lard, Etc., Etc.

The Highest Price Paid for Fat Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

A DELIVERY WAGON will carry meats to any part of town.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, and all who favor us with their orders may rely on fair dealing. myldw

Copartnership Notice.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Yolo, Town of Davisville.

We the undersigned do hereby certify that we are partners, transacting a general Drug Business in the town of Davisville, County of Yolo, and State of California, under the firm name and style of A. C. COLLINS & CO.; that the name, in full, of all the members of said firm or partnership are A. C. COLLINS and M. GARDNER; that their places of residence are in the town of Davisville, State and County aforesaid.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this third day of May, A. D. 1879.

A. C. COLLINS,
M. GARDNER.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
County of Yolo,

On this 9th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine, before me, JAMES ONEAL, a Notary Public in and for said County, personally appeared A. C. COLLINS and M. GARDNER, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

[SEAL.] JAMES ONEAL,
my15w4t Notary Public.

Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SIXTH Judicial District, State of California, County of Yolo,

FRANCIS HUNT, Plaintiff, vs. HENRY C. HUNT, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to HENRY C. HUNT:

You are hereby summoned to appear and answer the complaint of FRANCIS HUNT in said Court filed against you, within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in this county; if served out of this county, but within this Judicial District, within twenty days; but if served on you without said District, then in forty days from such service, exclusive of the day of service, in an action commenced on the 12th day of March, 1879, in said Court.

Said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between the said Plaintiff and Defendant, upon the ground of desertion of the said Plaintiff by the said Defendant, and for the care, custody and control of their minor child; and you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as directed, plaintiff will take default and judgment for the relief demanded in Plaintiff's complaint.

In testimony whereof, I, D. M. BURNS, Clerk of the Sixth Judicial District Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and affix the Seal of said Court, at office in Woodland, this 12th day of March, A.D. 1879.

[SEAL.] D. M. BURNS, Clerk.
By IGNACIO BROWN, Deputy.
J. C. BALL, Attorney for Plaintiff. [mh22w2m

Corporation Notice.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the DAVISVILLE GRANGERS' WAREHOUSING ASSOCIATION at Davisville on TUESDAY, JUNE FIRST, 1879, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may properly come before said Stockholders.

H. M. LARUE, President,
W. S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Davisville, May 12, 1879. my15wtd

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J. M. PARKER, Lessee and Prop'r,

Has taken charge of this popular track and invites the patronage of horse men and the public. Every thing will be conducted strictly on the square. mh12w

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CALIFORNIA POULTRY YARDS,
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May be had the greatest and best variety of Imported, Premium and Fancy Fowls

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Dark and Light Brahmas, White and Partridge Cochins, White & Brown Leghorns, Dorkings, Polish, Hamburgs, Plymouth Rocks, Game and Sebright Bantams, Bronze Turkeys, Pekin, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks, etc., etc.

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Farm for Sale—160 Acres

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Credit of one-half will be given if desired for one or two years. Inquire of
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—AND—

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The undersigned is authorized by the above named firm to sell to the Farmers of Yolo County for delivery at Woodland, at Sacramento Prices, any Implement embraced in their large stock. He respectfully invites the Farmers of the County to an inspection of the

"MEADOW KING MOWER"

And the TAYLOR SULKY RAKE."

Samples of which may be seen at the WOODLAND MILLS.
my1w3m **LLOYD B. RHODES.**

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Who sell Everything in the way of

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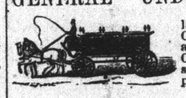

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For Sidewalks, Hitching Posts,

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Having purchased the well known and popular

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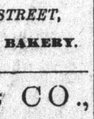

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